

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SHIPS TO MANEUVER.

SQUADRONS TO MEET IN CARIBBEAN SEA.

Orders Issued in Washington Calling North and South Atlantic and European Squadrons Together—China-man Battered by Laws.

Orders have been issued to the commanders of the North and South Atlantic and European squadrons for assembling the vessels in their command as a fleet in the Caribbean Sea for the greatest naval maneuvers ever held in the history of this country. The following ships will be engaged: Kearsarge, Massachusetts, Iowa, Illinois, Alabama, Indiana, Brooklyn and possibly the Maine, Olympia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Albany, Chicago, San Francisco, Newark, Atlanta, Detroit, Montgomery, Nashville, Marietta, Machias, and all torpedo boats. The department will arm the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron in Hampton Roads about Nov. 15 to proceed to Culebra or some other point. It will be encouraged between gun crews. Officers and men will be encouraged to invent appliances to improve the handling of ammunition and loading guns, but actual time will be taken in all cases to insure that the instruction is practicable and advantageous over existing devices.

MUST REMAIN ON THE OCEAN.

Chinaman from Nicaragua Not Permitted to Land in New Orleans.

The captain of the Norwegian steamship John Wilson, which arrived at New Orleans from Bluefields in Nicaragua, has a problem on his hands which he would like to have solved. Among the John Wilson's passengers was Fong Jung, a Chinaman. According to the United States immigration laws he was not allowed to land. According to the laws of Nicaragua he will not be allowed to return after having once left. He is practically doomed to sail back and forth between New Orleans and Bluefields until the John Wilson's captain has the good fortune to meet a ship at sea whose master will consent to take the Chinaman off his hands and take a chance of landing him in some other country.

FORTY-FIVE INJURED.

Several Will Die as Result of Trrolley Car Striking Steam Engine.

Forty-five persons were injured, some of them fatally, as the result of a trolley accident at Brentwood, Mo. A crossing car on the Clayton branch of the Suburban Electric line became unmanageable, and crashed into a Missouri Pacific engine. Almost every passenger was killed by flying glass or thrown against door, window or seat in such a manner as to sustain painful injuries.

League Base-Ball Race.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Pittsburg ... 33	7 New York ... 12
Chicago ... 23	18 Boston ... 17
Brooklyn ... 22	20 St. Louis ... 16
Philadelphia ... 18	23 Cincinnati ... 15

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
Philadelphia ... 22	15 Baltimore ... 19
Chicago ... 21	13 Detroit ... 17
Boston ... 22	17 Washington ... 18
St. Louis ... 18	18 Cleveland ... 14

Many Arrests at Pretoria.

Sixty arrests have been made in Pretoria as the result of the discovery of an extensive plot to blow up the government buildings and Lord Kitchener's residence, and to spike the guns in the artillery barracks. The parties concerned in this plot were lawyers, chemists and Boer and Dutch prisoners on parole.

Guard Fatally Wounded a Boy.

The spirit of anarchy that has been manifesting itself more or less in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., broke out in earnest the other night, and as a result a boy was dangerously if not fatally shot by a guard at the Stanton colliery and a considerable portion of the fence around the Murray colliery was destroyed by fire.

Two Sentenced for Murder.

At Alliance, Neb., Judge Westover sentenced August F. Jahuke to life imprisonment for the murder of Michael Sienk last April. Otto Glaser was sentenced to shooting at the instigation of Jahuke, charged guilty to murder in the second degree and received a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment.

Gambler's Are Arrested.

George H. Snow, son of late president of Mormon Church, caught the arrest in New York of "Burr" Masterson and three others on charge of dishonestly securing \$16,000 in farm game in Chicago hotel.

Girl Cautious Great Luck.

Miss Marie Goeblitz, until recently employed as night cashier in a downtown restaurant in Chicago, has been notified that she is heiress to a fortune estimated at \$1,000,000.

Five Officers Drowned.

A boat containing eight Spanish artillery officers was run down by a steamer at Gijon, Spain, and five of the officers were drowned.

Three Burned to Death.

Mrs. Belle Smith and her two small children were burned to death in their home at Hardin, Mo. Triple murder is suspected.

Fire in Toronto Conservatory.

The pavilion in the horticultural gardens, the second largest auditorium in Toronto, burned. The conservatory adjoining, in which were many valuable and rare plants, was also badly scorched and many of the plants were irreparably damaged. The loss is heavy.

Safe Blowers Get Five Dollars.

The safe of the Duncannon National Bank of Duncannon, Pa., was blown by burglars. The dial plate was blown off, but the vault was not entered. The burglars took about \$5 and a revolver.

Wins English Derby.

An Irish horse, ridden by a Yankee jockey, won the English Derby at Epsom. Ard Patrick, owned by J. Gubbins of Linerick, with "Skeets" Martin of Pennsylvania in the saddle, carried off the greatest of the honors. King Edward and Queen Alexandra were spectators.

Girl Killed by a Farina-hound.

A jealous farm hand, named John Linnet, killed Belle Brown at Milwaukee, and after escaping was captured by posse. Both were employed by John Mulaney, a farmer near Lake Beulah. It is supposed a love affair is at the bottom of the trouble.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

MYSTERY ENDS A ROMANCE.

Wife of Harry Churchill of Omaha Is Sought by Her Mother.

Fearing that her daughter is dead, the mother of Olga Pries Churchill, 2248 North Broadway, Omaha, has asked the police of Chicago to find out whether she has been killed or committed suicide. The girl, who is only 16 years old, ran away from the Nebraska city a year ago and married a young man who was employed for a time on the Goodrich steamer Shenandoah, running from Chicago. He returned to Omaha several months ago, and Mrs. Pries, mother of the girl, begged him to tell her where her daughter could be found. He said she was at 3703 Indiana avenue. Letters sent there were not answered, and when the police investigated they found that neither Churchill nor his wife was known there. Olga Pries and Harry Churchill met two years ago this coming autumn. She was a pupil in the senior class in the high school, and he was on the football team. In the same school they had known each other for years, but it was not until he bucked the line in a mass play and was hurt that they came to see each other in more than the light of schoolmates. He was carried off the field unconscious. When he regained his senses he was in a hospital which was holding a cup of water to his lips. Mrs. Pries is a wealthy woman. The Churchills are not. The young husband claims that his youthful wife—she is only 16 years old—was at the Indiana avenue address he gave her mother when last he heard from her.

SUBDUED JAILER AND ESCAPE.

Seven Prisoners Take French Leave of Council Bluffs Jail.

Seven desperate prisoners, whose leader was Andrew Thompson, overpowered jailer George W. Martin at Council Bluffs, Iowa, forced him and his wife into a cell at the muzzle of a revolver, locked them in, and escaped. Martin was delivering the evening meal to the prisoners when they attacked him. Mrs. Martin heard the scuffle and undertook to give a revolver to her husband. The prisoners took the weapon from her, locked her and her husband in a cell, secured the keys and escaped.

BUYS A BIG PACKING PLANT.

W. J. C. Kenyon Secures Valuable Property at Lincoln, Neb.

W. J. C. Kenyon, general manager of the South Omaha stock yards, has purchased the stock yards and the packing plant of the Lincoln Packing Company at Lincoln, Neb., and 3,000 acres of grazing land adjacent. Mr. Kenyon will take possession at once, and Harry L. Carpenter of Omaha will have charge of the property. Mr. Carpenter said that the packing house would not be operated at present, but the yards will be enlarged from time to time.

Minister Confesses Arson.

Rev. James Laurier Rogers, formerly a well-known Baptist minister, who recently embraced Catholicism, has confessed himself guilty of arson, and is in custody at Santa Cruz, Cal. He set fire to several buildings at a dairy where he was working. His motive for the crime, he says, was revenge on those who had compelled him to do menial service.

St. Louis Fair Tends Bought.

Bids on St. Louis authorized issue of world's fair bonds, amounting to \$3,000,000 were opened in the presence of Mayor Wells and Comptroller Player. The bids of Edwards Whitaker and the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, who acted jointly were accepted, they agreeing to take the entire issue, paying the par value, \$1,000, and 1 cent on each bond.

Model Mill City Burned.

Rudolph, La., the ideal mill city of Louisiana, and the lifelong dream of Charles H. Ruddock, the millionaire lumberman of Chicago, was almost wiped out by fire. It is impossible to estimate the loss at present, for the whole place is in a panic over the destruction of the immense plant of the Ruddock Cypress Company.

Krupp Has New Projectile.

According to the Boersen Courier Herr Krupp has brought to perfection a gun the projectile from which is capable of penetrating the best and thickest armor plate he manufactures. Emperor William has already witnessed trials of this gun, and has exacted a promise from Herr Krupp to reserve it exclusively for the use of the German navy.

Fire Attacks a Big Car Plant.

The playing mill and wood-working shop of the Illinois Car and Equipment works, at Hegewisch, a Chicago suburb, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated by Superintendent Abernethy at \$100,000. Two thousand men are thrown out of employment.

Murder by an Old Soldier.

Richard J. Sands, an old soldier, killed Mrs. Anna McGintock at a boarding house in Columbus, Ohio, by cutting her throat and attempted to kill the proprietress, Mrs. Victoria Richardson, who witnessed the murder. Drinking and jealousy was the cause.

Railroad Gets New Chief.

Circulars announce the appointment of Chief Engineer John Stevens as general manager of the Great Northern system, including proprietary lines, and W. V. Broughton as general freight agent of the eastern end of the system in charge of lake traffic.

Detroit Girl a Peersess.

Another Detroit woman joined the ranks of Detroited titled women when Miss Martha Pains, a wealthy young woman and daughter of one of the most prominent families, married Count Laurent Metchel Champsaux of Chateau Ville Neuve, Cote d'Or, France.

Trics to Murder Premier.

Petrovici, a retired officer, entered the Chamber of Deputies at Bucharest and attempted to assassinate M. De Sturdza, the Roumanian premier. Bystanders seized the assassin and frustrated his purpose.

Four Wretches Garroted.

Benito Arceles, Jose Torres, Ramon Troncho Calero and Juan Torres, the four men found guilty of murder, robbery and outrage, committed in October, 1908, at Guaya, a suburb of Adjuntas, were garroted at Ponce, Porto Rico.

End of Chicago Teachers' Strike.

In an all-night conference, arranged by the Illinois State Board of Arbitration, the representatives of the big Chicago

packing houses and their striking teamsters made mutual concessions, and a peaceful settlement of the strike was reached.

The night of peace negotiations was preceded by a day of wild rioting, over 100 persons being injured and many arrested.

KING OF MANUA BREAKS OUT.

Rebels at Uncle Sam's Idea of a Proper Drink of Kava.

The King of Manua has started a rebellion against the United States. He is a South Sea Island potentate under the rule of Uncle Sam. The King's subjects and the people of Tutuila do not like each other. They are not on speaking terms. They long have wanted to fight each other. Now the people of Manua, and particularly the King, are as angry as hornets because the high court of Tutuila has decided what is the proper amount of kava to be given to the king of the South Sea Islands, and the high court's decision is backed by the United States. His majesty has informed the government officials at Pango-Pango that the high court's decision has no influence with him and that he would not be ruled by Tutuila if he knew it.

FIREMEN STOP TRACK LAYING.

Mayor of Blair, Neb., Employs Unique Plan to Avert a Riot.

At Blair, Neb., a riot which would have ended in bloodshed was averted shortly after midnight by the quick action of Mayor Haller. The Chicago St. Paul and Minneapolis Railroad Company had been denied by the City Council the right to lay certain tracks. About midnight a construction gang of 200 men began laying tracks. The Mayor was informed and ordered the men to cease work. They replied tauntingly and the Mayor ordered out the fire department and a stream of water was turned on and the men scattered. Revolvers were drawn, but hundreds of citizens arrived and tore up the track, carried it away, and hold the ground under arms.

ROBBED OF TRUNK AND \$3,100.

Man Accused of Wrecking Kentucky Bank Is Victim of Theft.

J. M. McKnight, the former bank president who is now appealing from a conviction in the federal court for wrecking the German National Bank of Louisville, Ky., notified the police that he had been robbed of a trunk containing \$3,100, besides clothing and other articles of value. Mr. McKnight said the trunk had been taken from the Victoria Hotel, while he was at one of the parks.

Show Gratitude to Kitchener.

After a debate in which the Irish Nationalists, led by Redmond and Dillon, caused a scene of disorder in scoring the commander of the South African troops, the British House of Commons voted, with four abstentions, to grant Lord Kitchener the £50,000 gift recommended by the King.

Tears Up Undelivered Mail.

A. J. Brannan, a substitute mail carrier in St. Paul, was arrested before United States Commissioner Spencer, charged with tearing up letters instead of delivering them. Brannan is not suspected of theft, as the fragments of letters found indicate that he did not even look at the contents.

Find Camorta Wreck.

The British steamer Camorta, from Madras for Rangoon with 600 passengers, all natives, which was believed to have been wrecked May 6 in Indian waters, was discovered sunk at Barangee Flats, in the Irrawaddy delta, directly in the track of shipping. The topmasts of the vessel protrude above the surface of the water.

Big Wire Mill for Beaumont.

It has become known in business circles in Beaumont, Texas, that the American Steel and Wire Company had, through an agent, secured title to 100 acres of land in the southern part of town, and that it is intended to erect a \$5,000,000 factory on the site.

Need Not Admit Sovereignty.

The Birmingham Post, organ of Colonel Secretary Chamberlain, says that his government has waived its claim for the acknowledgment by Mr. Kruger of British sovereignty over the Transvaal.

Most of Courtland, Neb., Destroyed.

A cloudburst destroyed the greater part of Courtland, Neb. Seven inches of water fell, devastating the fields. Several buildings have been wrecked by the storm, and it is feared a number of people are killed.

Refuses Big Annual Pension.

Gen. Maximino Gomez has published an open letter in which he declines to accept the annual pension of \$6,000 provided for him in a resolution which is now before the Cuban House of Representatives.

Will Keep Hands Off.

President Roosevelt finds he cannot comply with request of New York Board of Trade that he intervene to settle money strike, the law cited by that body having been repealed in 1898.

Cloudburst Kills Three.

Joliet, Ill., was inundated by cloudburst and rising waters. Three persons lost their lives, great property loss was incurred and business practically brought to a standstill.

Ballet Is Found Guilty.

Leston Babbitt was found guilty of using the mails for fraudulent purposes by the jury at Des Moines. The charge was made in connection with an Oregon mining proposition.

Cling to Present Island Policy.

President Roosevelt negatives suggestions that Filipinos be given pledge of future independence, clinging firmly to present island policy.

One Thousand Lives Destroyed.

Volcano Tacana, in Guatemala, destroyed town of Ratalahien and killed 1,000 persons. Mount Pelee again in violent eruption.

Guilt in Kansas Shale.

Ernest Fabrice, a Philadelphia chemist, reports that Kansas shale will produce \$16 in gold to the ton and there is a rush of prospectors to Rock Hill City.

Degree for Mark Twain.

Mark Twain received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Missouri.

BRITAIN BUYS TEXAS CATTLE.

Makes First Purchase of Total of 50,000 to Stock Boer Farms.

One of the most comprehensive deals in Texas cattle had its initiation in the shipment of 50,000 head of stock from Pecos, Tex., the other day. The shipment was made by Maude & Carver and is the beginning of shipments of thousands of Texas cattle to be used in re-stocking Boer farms in South Africa. Maude & Carver was at one time a shipper of the same growth of Highlanders, later the owner of the Moon ranch in the Texas Panhandle, and later a lieutenant in a British regiment in the Boer war. At present he holds a major's commission in the British army. Richard Carver, the other member of the firm, is the owner of the Windhorst ranch in Clay County, Texas. It is understood that these two men have a contract to supply the British government with breeding cattle in South Africa. The shipment from Pecos consisted of blooded stock, some of which was 3 years old. It is the purpose of Maude & Carver to follow this shipment with others aggregating 50,000 head. The point of debarkation will be Natal, and the point of shipment in this country in future will be Galveston.

THREE SHOT BY NEGRO.

Strikers at Granite City, Ill., Attack Blacks Importing Coal.

Three men were shot at Granite City, Ill., and one of them named Cunningham will probably die as the result of his wounds. As twenty-five negroes from St. Louis alighted from a train to go to the place where coal was being imported by the strikers and wanted to go back, Bell, one of the imported men, who was hit on the head with a stone, pulled a revolver and fired into the crowd, hitting three white men. Two of those wounded were struck in the arm and leg. The third, Cunningham, was hit through the kidneys and may die. The negroes then made a rush for the works and got inside. A warrant charging murder has been sworn out against Bell.

EX-MILLIONAIRE TRIES TO DIE.

John W. Howry, Once a Rich Michigan Lumber Dealer, Takes Poison.

John W. Howry, once a millionaire lumber dealer of East Saginaw, Mich., attempted suicide by taking morphine at a rooming house in Kansas City. He probably will not recover. Financial reverses were the cause of the deed. He is about 70 years old. He planned to die deliberately and arranged details relative to the disposal of his body. His heavy breathing attracted the attention of a boarder, who notified the police. J. H. Howry and H. K. Howry are sons of the old man and are interested with him in several New Mexico cattle ranches.

EXPRESS LINES SEPARATE.

United States and Pacific Companies Dissolve Joint Agreement.

The joint agreement between the United States and Pacific Express companies has been dissolved and separate agencies have been established in St. Louis and elsewhere. The main offices of the United States Express Company operate over the Baltimore and Ohio, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago and Alton and Washburn. The Pacific company has its divisions in St. Louis, Great Northern and Southern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Texas and Pacific and Great Northern systems.

Lumber Mills in a Union.

A combination of twenty of the largest lumber manufacturing plants in Cook County, Ill., has been effected, and within two weeks a new corporation, the American Lumber and Lumber Company, will be in operation. Organization has been perfected under the laws of New Jersey, and the new company will have a capitalization of \$3,500,000.

Mexicans Rout Yaqui Indians.

A battalion of the Mexican army, commanded by Gen. Torres, head of the army in Sonora, routed a desperate band of 300 Yaqui Indians at El Tanque, near Hermosillo. Forty Yaquis were killed and twice that number wounded. The Yaquis escaped toward the Mazatlan mountains, leaving their dead.

Election in Oregon Is Close.

Practically complete returns from twenty-eight out of the thirty-three counties in Oregon, and estimated majorities in the five remaining give Chamberlain, Democrat, 273 majority for Governor. The entire Republican ticket, with the exception of the Governor, is elected by from 7,000 to 12,000.

Mexicans Ambushed by Yaquis.

The uprising among the Yaqui Indians of Mexico is becoming general. A detachment of seventy-three men from the force of Gen. Torres, who is pursuing the Yaquis in the Mazatlan mountains east of Hermosillo, was ambushed and thirty of the number killed. Only one escaped unhurt.

New Representatives at Washington.

Gen. Brannan announced the selection of Michael Henry Herbert as Lord Palmerston's successor at Washington, while Spain will send Senor de Ojeda to succeed Duke de Arcos, transferred to Brussels at his own request.

Will Succeed Martinelli.

Adispatch from Rome says that Monsignore Falconio, the papal delegate in Canada, has been definitely selected to succeed Cardinal Martinelli as papal delegate to the United States.

Murderer Given Life Sentence.

August Jahuke has been convicted at Alton, Neb., of the murder of Michael Sienk and his punishment fixed at imprisonment for life. The jury was out a week.

Locomotive In Mown Up.

A Baltimore and Ohio locomotive blew up near Piedmont, W. Va., killing fireman Robert Graham of Cumberland and E. Smith of Wheeling, W. Va.

Murderer Killed a Woman.

Henry Checker, who was recently released from an insane asylum, shot and killed Mrs. Irene Kemper in a quarrel at St. Louis.

World's Greatest Hotel Planned.

New York is to have the most magnificent hotel in the world. It will be twenty stories high and cost \$10,000,000.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

EAST OF ROCKIES LOW TEMPERATURE RETARDS GROWTH.

Corn Slightly Hurt—Cultivation, Sunshine and Warmth Needed—Winter and Spring Wheat Are Making Good Progress—Fruit Prospects Not Good.

According to the crop report issued by the weather bureau last week was absolutely cool in the lower Missouri, central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and on the Atlantic coast northward of the Carolinas. Frosts, more or less destructive, occurred from the 27th to the 29th in the lake region, Ohio valley, Tennessee, western North Carolina, over the interior portions of the middle Atlantic States and generally throughout New England. In nearly all districts east of the Rocky Mountains crop growth has been checked by low temperatures, and rains have interfered with farm work in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. On the Pacific coast the first part of the week was favorable, but the latter part was much too cool, and in the mountains in the eastern parts of Oregon and Washington. Corn has made slow growth over most of the corn belt, and has suffered injury from frost in the Ohio valley, and lake region. In the States of the lower Mississippi valley the crop is much in need of cultivation. The corn in Nebraska, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois its condition is more favorable. Planting is nearing completion in the more northerly sections. Winter wheat has made favorable progress in the States of the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, and in portions of Wisconsin, Ohio valley, dry weather has made splendid growth in Nebraska, and a general improvement is reported from the upper lake region. Some complaints of rust are received from portions of Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, and of the rust named "Stink bug" in Tennessee, Kentucky, the upper Ohio valley and the middle Atlantic States the previously reported unfavorable condition continues; this stands and heading low being generally indicated.

Harvesting is nearly finished in Texas, but the movement has been delayed in Oklahoma by the heavy rains. The corn has made good progress on the Pacific coast, is maturing rapidly in California, where harvesting has begun in the San Joaquin valley.

Spring wheat is standing well and is making splendid growth throughout the spring wheat region, except on low lands in Wisconsin. Dry weather here is needed to prevent too rank growth.

The outlook for oats continues unfavorable from the middle Atlantic States and Ohio valley southward to the east gulf and south Atlantic coasts. In the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and lake region the general outlook is encouraging. Harvesting is completed in Texas and continues in the east gulf and south Atlantic States.

Cool nights have checked the growth of cotton throughout the central and eastern portion of the cotton belt, but the general condition of the crop is promising. The best of the reports coming from the Carolinas, Tobacco transplanting has progressed fairly well in the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic States. Insects are causing injury in Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina, and in the last named State the crop is suffering from drought.

Frosts injured fruit in the northern portion of the middle Atlantic States. The reports in general respecting fruit are not favorable.

In the middle Atlantic States and upper Ohio valley grass made slow growth, but throughout the central valleys, lake region and New England general improvement is reported.

Conditions in the West.

Missouri—Nights too cool for corn; otherwise very favorable; some damage to corn and wheat by late frosts; some corn suffering for cultivation, but crop generally in good condition; winter filling of fields of hay and alfalfa; growing crops; meadows improved; oats, cotton, potatoes and gardens doing nicely; apples dropping; corn in good condition; growing crops; wheat, oats, corn, grasses, garden truck and potatoes generally doing well; wheat, oats, and grasses improving; light frost in exposed places; no material damage; fruit generally in good condition; generally favorable; apples dropping.

Indiana—Frosts 27th to 29th damaged corn, gardens, potatoes, melons and melons in north section and in low places central and south sections; corn planting and replanting delayed; wheat ground at least half of harvest; late frosts; wheat and other crops much improved; some clover and alfalfa planted; growing crops; Indiana—Light to heavy frosts on the 27th to 29th causing considerable damage; wheat, corn, gardens, potatoes, melons, and other crops generally doing well; light frost in exposed places; no material damage; fruit generally in good condition; generally favorable; apples dropping.

Illinois—Frosts 27th to 29th damaged corn, gardens, potatoes, melons and melons in north section and in low places central and south sections; corn planting and replanting delayed; wheat ground at least half of harvest; late frosts; wheat and other crops much improved; some clover and alfalfa planted; growing crops; Ohio—Light to heavy frosts on the 27th to 29th causing considerable damage; wheat, corn, gardens, potatoes, melons, and other crops generally doing well; light frost in exposed places; no material damage; fruit generally in good condition; generally favorable; apples dropping.

Wisconsin—Killing frosts in exposed localities in northern part of State; late frosts on the 27th to 29th causing considerable damage; wheat, corn, gardens, potatoes, melons, and other crops generally doing well; light frost in exposed places; no material damage; fruit generally in good condition; generally favorable; apples dropping.

Minnesota—Frosts 27th to 29th damaged corn, gardens, potatoes, melons and melons in north section and in low places central and south sections; corn planting and replanting delayed; wheat ground at least half of harvest; late frosts; wheat and other crops much improved; some clover and alfalfa planted; growing crops; Iowa—Light to heavy frosts on the 27th to 29th causing considerable damage; wheat, corn, gardens, potatoes, melons, and other crops generally doing well; light frost in exposed places; no material damage; fruit generally in good condition; generally favorable; apples dropping.

Nebraska—Frosts 27th to 29th damaged corn, gardens, potatoes, melons and melons in north section and in low places central and south sections; corn planting and replanting delayed; wheat ground at least half of harvest; late frosts; wheat and other crops much improved; some clover and alfalfa planted; growing crops; Kansas—Frosts 27th to 29th damaged corn, gardens, potatoes, melons and melons in north section and in low places central and south sections; corn planting and replanting delayed; wheat ground at least half of harvest; late frosts; wheat and other crops much improved; some clover and alfalfa planted; growing crops; Oklahoma—Frosts 27th to 29th damaged corn, gardens, potatoes, melons and melons in north section and in low places central and south sections; corn planting and replanting delayed; wheat ground at least half of harvest; late frosts; wheat and other crops much improved; some clover and alfalfa planted; growing crops; Arkansas—Frosts 27th to 29th damaged corn, gardens, potatoes, melons and melons in north section and in low places central and south sections; corn planting and replanting delayed; wheat ground at least half of harvest; late frosts; wheat and other crops much improved; some clover and alfalfa planted; growing crops; Louisiana—Frosts 27th to 29th damaged corn, gardens, potatoes, melons and melons in north section and in low places central and south sections; corn planting and replanting delayed; wheat ground at least half of harvest; late frosts; wheat and other crops much improved; some clover and alfalfa planted; growing crops; Mississippi—Frosts 27th to 29th damaged corn, gardens, potatoes, melons and melons in north section and in low places central and south sections; corn planting and replanting delayed; wheat ground at least half of harvest; late frosts; wheat and other crops much improved; some clover and alfalfa planted; growing crops; Alabama—Frosts 27th to 29th damaged corn, gardens, potatoes, melons and melons in north section and in low places central and south sections; corn planting and replanting delayed; wheat ground at least half of harvest; late frosts; wheat and other crops much improved; some clover and alfalfa planted; growing crops; Georgia—Frosts 27th to 29th damaged corn, gardens, potatoes, melons and melons in north section and in low places central and south sections; corn planting and replanting delayed; wheat ground at least half of harvest; late frosts; wheat and other crops much improved; some clover and alfalfa planted; growing crops; Florida—Frosts

FARM AND GARDEN

Treating Rot in Peaches.

The brown rot of peaches is generally familiar to growers of this fruit, but many are careless in ridding their orchards of the pest, probably because they do not appreciate the damage the fungus growth does. The illustration fairly shows how the mummified peaches look when attacked with this disease, but the twigs are also affected, and the growth is much more formidable during a damp growing season than a dry one.

It seems unnecessary to say that much of the trouble from this difficulty could be avoided; that is, the disease might be checked, if these mummified specimens were picked from the trees before the buds appear in the spring.

As with most fungous diseases of fruit trees, this brown rot may be largely overcome by spraying. It would occupy too much space to go into the de-



MUMMIFIED PEACHES.

tails of this disease here and tell how to combat it, hence the reader, if a peach-grower, wherever located, is advised to send a request to the director of the Georgia Experiment Station, located at Experiment Station Postoffice, Ga. If not a resident of Georgia, send a 2-cent stamp for the bulletin and ask for Bulletin No. 50.

Repeated Trials of Crops.
Every farmer who has tried the plan knows that he frequently fails to get a satisfactory crop of some grain or vegetable, and does not always succeed in getting a stand of the crops sown for stock. This is often the case with crimson clover, and sometimes with the cow pea and alfalfa.

Several recent communications from correspondents who have adopted the suggestion offered in this column regarding alfalfa state that they tried the plan, but did not get a satisfactory stand, and hence would give it up. This is wrong, as the writer can testify, for on several occasions he has failed to get a satisfactory stand without any apparent cause for the failure except in one instance, when the seed was poor.

On the other hand, other sowings have brought good stands, and additional trials on the same land where previous failures had been made resulted in success. If tests on small plots show that certain crops can be grown on the farm, one ought not to be discouraged at a single failure, especially with such a crop as alfalfa, which promises so much to the American farmer.

Milking in Australia.

In Australia they have a novel way of milking in some of the large dairies, which precludes the access of dirt and filth to the milk pail while milking. It is a milking glove or tube. The valve is over the teat and is connected with a long narrow tube which leads to a covered pail. The orifices in the lid of the pail are just large enough to admit the tubes into the pail and are not attached to them. The plan seems to be the most feasible of any of the devices for the purpose of excluding foreign substances from the milk pail. It is very important that all deleterious substances be kept from the milk pail in any way that can be employed consistent with economy.



Price of Binder Twine.

Binder twine is higher this year than for the past twelve years, with the exception of 1898. Wholesale prices are about one-third higher at the present time than a year ago, and there has not been a time for years past when twine was as scarce in the Chicago market. If the harvest should be light or if the growth of straw is not heavy, there will probably be no material advance over present prices and the supply of twine will be ample. If, however, we should have seasonable rains throughout the country, resulting in a rank growth of straw, there is likely to be a twine famine, for the simple reason that there is not twine enough in the country to bind a heavy harvest.

Utilize Waste Places.

Fence corners and waste places may be utilized for the purpose of planting shade trees for windbreaks, or even fruit trees. Where these places have grown up with large weeds or brush a simple plan for ridding them up is to feed animals their fodder during the winter in these vicinities. In sloughs where ordinary crops will not thrive willows may be planted, as these will furnish a large amount of wood after a few years. When land was worth \$5 and \$10 an acre a little waste around fence corners was of small significance, but now that land has risen to \$50 and \$100 per acre one cannot afford to give up the use of four or five acres of land on every quarter sec-

tion. One writer in Iowa Homestead, estimates the amount of waste land due to fences in a State like Iowa to be 222,000 acres. This, it is claimed, might be made to produce profitable crops.

Treatment of Meadows.

If the portion of the farm that is in meadow is inclined to be wet and cold the chances are it is also more or less acid, hence will be much benefited by a top dressing of lime, and this dressing should be in liberal quantities, a ton per acre not being too much.

Where some reseeding is necessary, and this point should be looked after carefully, the application of the lime should be made after the seed is sown. This reseeding will be found beneficial on ten meadows out of fifteen, and if it is done now the meadow will be good for several seasons without more seeding, under normal conditions of weather.

Timothy, clover and red top makes a good mixture for reseeding, and may be applied in quantities according to the needs of the field, usually about double the quantity of timothy seed being used to either of the other grasses. It will be understood that the liming of the soil referred to does not in any sense take the place of the annual top dressing, with fertilizers that should be applied to all meadows, but is simply designed to sweeten acid soils.

Grain and Dairy Farming.

An important difference between dairy farming and grain farming is the amount of the farm that is sold with the product that is of the fertility of the farm. The man who sells a ton of wheat sells in it about \$7 worth of fertilizing elements, and if he does not buy something to replace them his farm is so much poorer. The dairyman who sells a ton of butter has sold but 50 cents' worth of fertilizing material, and if he is a good dairyman, he has probably added much more than that, or twenty times that to the value of the farm in the form of oil meal, cotton seed, or other food that he purchased while feeding his cows for making that ton of butter. It is in this way that the dairyman's farm is continuously growing more productive, and if he does not make much from his dairy, he should from the crops that he can grow on his much enriched soil.

Bloating Cows.

There is always more or less complaint regarding the bloating of cows during the first weeks after they have been turned out to pasture. Doubtless a part of the trouble is due to the animal, long deprived of green food, overloading her stomach and at the same time drinking copiously of water.

Often times, however, the trouble is either due to improper feeding or else the animal has an attack of indigestion. In either case the remedy is in an entire change of diet, avoiding any food that is not of the best quality and confining the grain ration to such as are of easy digestion.

The quality of the water drunk by the animal should be looked into carefully and particularly if the water is from a stream in the pasture. If there is the slightest doubt about the quality of the water, the source of supply should be changed.

To Destroy Potato Bugs.

Hand-picking of potato bugs is a slow process, and if the spot is a large one many of the plants will be injured by the beetles before the work is finished. On the appearance of the pests go over the plot and spray with paris green, which destroys them quicker than by any other method. Delay in so doing, even for a day, may result in the vines being so seriously injured as to render it impossible for them to recover their vitality, the yield of the crop being consequently reduced to a certain extent.

Dairy Notes.

See that each cow eats her food clean.
Cows fed on rich food make rich manure.
Better five cows on full feed than ten on scant rations.
Try an increase in rations before condemning a cow.
Skill in feeding will make a vast difference in the profits.
If butter is overworked it will show an oily or greasy look.
Do not let the cream get thick sour; churn when slightly acid.
A good separator does wonderfully close skimming if intelligently handled.
One essential to success in dairying is a cow fitted for a special purpose.
Fall and winter calves will make fully as good dairy cows as spring calves.
Rich food will make rich milk and rich milk will make the most cream and butter.
In dairying especially, economy of land means the fewest acres and the most cows.
One of the best ways to judge a cow's worth is to milk her; the result will usually be more satisfactory.
Much of the butter made on the farm loses much of its value before reaching market by improper handling.
If you are after a good dairy cow, it is not desirable to lay too much stress on having a good beef animal too.
There is no complicated work about making gilt-edged butter, if one will only follow the right principles in the art.
A pound of butter can be produced so as to give a better profit than a quart of milk, if proper management is given.
A thorough washing with a warm, weak solution of salisoda, followed by a hot water bath, will effectively clean metal milk vessels.
During the summer considerable care must be exercised, as the cream being a little too warm or a trifle too acid will injure the quality of the butter.
It is often found that the animal giving the most milk is not the one that gives the most butter fat. A smaller yield of milk with a higher per cent of butter fat may make the cow the real leader of the herd.
It is often that the color of the butter is injured to a more or less extent by too much working. The force applied breaks the globules and exposes the hard, white stearine and margaric in their centers, which is on their outer parts when they are whole.

MANY COLLARS SEEN.

THE ARE MOSTLY OF THE SAILOR SHAPE.

All New Gowns Have Them and They Are Really Very Pretty—Made of Velvet, Silk or Other Fine Materials—Fashion Notes.

New York correspondence:

UCH use is being made of sailor collars, which in a nearly endless variety seem almost to be the chief characteristic of new summer dresses. The collars are a trifle larger than those of last year, and far more elaborate. Nothing is now too fine or too handsome for these accessories. Those made of lace and embroidery are by far the prettier. Lace and grass linen in these collars are new, and the all-white collar, of course, is much used. Fine tulle, lawn, mull, organdy and chiffon finished with handsome applique-lace and insertion are used here, too, and batiste and muslin embroidered collars compete in loveliness with those stenciled out in both materials. Collars of silk, satin and velvet beautifully embroidered in silver, gold, Persian colors, sequins and various colored flosses and braid are put on handsome bodices.



A NEW YOKE EFFECT AND SAILOR COLLAR TYPES.

Costs are trimmed with them, as well as bodices, and many shirt waists suit include a sailor collar. The latter is of the same material as the gown, or matches whatever trimming may be used, and is edged with braid or insertion.

Bolero and cape jackets hardly are considered complete unless they show a collar on the sailor order. Much colored silk beautifully appliqued with silk and chiffon flowers is used for them, and heavy galloons and passementeries edge them. Collars of linen, pique, duck and denim are worn, as a rule, with suits of the same material. Black silk and colored silk coats and costumes, both transparent and heavy materials, are trimmed with elaborate collars. These are scalloped, pointed or cut in fanciful fashion, some hanging full over the shoulders, others drawn tight to the bust, where they are finished with a knot of ribbon or velvet rosette. A plain velvet collar is seen now and then, usually in some very bright shade. One appears in to-day's slight picture, and was emerald green velvet on cream lace studded with sequins, the jacket being finished for a white dainty gown. More elaborate

on in odd shapes that give a striking look to most of the gowns. Flowered organdy and muslin are trimmed with shiny and tulle, both in bands and medallions. White velvet baby ribbon edges many white gowns and looks very dainty. Not and lace dresses usually are trimmed in this manner. Lace and embroidered flounces are employed extensively, and silk vest elements are being used on wash materials with good effect. Tucking, pleating, smocking and shirring do not lose favor and are generally employed on new models. There is a tendency to have bodices blouse very freely in front and many handsome ones fasten at the back. This allows the maker to elaborate the front more than ever, though advantage is not always taken of this opportunity. Consider the cream lace bodice in the middle of the next picture, whose trimmings were apple green velvet and cut steel buttons. Of course, much freer trimming could have been put here. Many elbow sleeves are seen, with finish of handsome lace or embroidered ruffles. Bishop sleeves bag more at the wrists, and undersleeves are very much larger than they were early in the season.

Of linen, canvas, duck and pique gowns there are many very elaborate two-piece models. Cotton cheviot reckons in here, too, and is by far the handsomest of all, standing well many kinds of elaborations. A pretty dress of it is shown at the left in the concluding sketch. It was wedged-wood blue, with piping of white duck and folds of white-pique as trimming. Many of these suits are rather plain, the skirts finished with tucking, strapping or flounces, coats are made with basques or belted in at the waist line, and finished with stitching, something or braid, or with revers and collar of some white wash material, and batiste and muslin. Many buttons of these suits are in blazer fashion. Ponce suits made on this order are fashionable and very cool. They are stitched in self color or red, green, black or white, and are made plain or elaborate, as one chooses. A simple one remains



A NEW YOKE EFFECT AND SAILOR COLLAR TYPES.

in the pictures. It was natural colored ponce, and was trimmed with straps of ponce stitched in red, had red bone buttons and belt and collar's red was crimson velvet. Batiste embroidery and ceru eluay and tulle lace are used as trimming on more elaborate ponce suits.

Nainsook and lawn ruffles trimmed with lace and insertion are shown for wear over silk petticoats. They are buttoned on to the silk skirt where the ruffles join and may be changed whenever necessary. The silk ruffle is underneath, the lawn one outside, and this gives the appearance of a whole white lawn petticoat. Such ruffles are also worn over ponce silk petticoats with good effect. Plain white lawn skirts could be made up with several of these handsome flounces buttoning on and could be changed frequently. The ruffles are expensive just at present like all new fads.

Fashion Notes.

Hoop bracelets of dull gold are revived for wear with the elbow sleeves of the summer.

Creamy white is almost universally becoming, and the introduction of cream



TWO SIMPLE GOWNS AND A LACE BODICE.

collars usually are more satisfactory. The next illustration shows two, a white silk collar embroidered with silver braid, and a pretty affair of stenciled batiste embroidery. Dove gray voile was the dress material in the first case, white muslin in the second. It hardly may be said that these sailor collars are as plentiful as yokes used to be, yet they abound to a degree that may make fashionable trends of them soon. Yokes remain, of course, and a new notion in them is a yoke effect outlined by bands of trimming, as in the remaining dress of this picture. This was a delicate pink organdy, tucked and zig-zagged with cream lace insertion.

The newest wash dresses are made with little collars, the bodice of some handsome sheer material, usually chiffon or organdy. Cream and ecru laces and embroidery are employed extensively on white gowns. Cream and black lace insertions are another feature of stylish trimmings. White organdy gowns are finished with bias folds of flowered organdy edged top and bottom with ruffles of very narrow white Valenciennes. The bands are put

lace or chiffon makes an otherwise impossible color wearable.

Every hat has a tail, but usually it is hardly more than a nub, and its longest never hangs beyond the nape of the neck. Some are strapped with emerald green velvet. Fancy shirt waists in white or batiste usually are worn beneath the jackets.

All the gowns, no matter of what length, have openings at the sides—a very necessary arrangement when skirts are limp and trailing, and petticoats and foundations long and fussy in style.

Somewhat different from many combinations of blue and green is the use of two pale blue birds which nestle in the back of a hat, which is composed entirely of white hyacinth blossoms and green foliage.

Coral is being made up into various forms in the Italian shops, where much of it is to be seen. One of the new ways in which it is to be used is in the form of a turtle with gold head and legs, and it also forms the bodies for large insects,

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Loss at Ravenna's Fire About \$100,000—Part of Old Wreck Comes Ashore—Chautauqua Planned for Roscommon County—State Gets War Claim.

Ravenna's recent fire almost destroyed the village. The latest estimate of losses is placed at \$100,000. Following are the firms and their losses: S. A. Alberts & Co., general store, \$10,000; Frank Thatcher, general store, \$8,000; Young's meat market, \$1,500; postoffice building; Ravenna Glass office, E. Young building, \$2,000; Telephone exchange, E. Bar, tholomew, hardware, \$8,000; Conklin & Eason, general store, \$10,000; Wm. Patterson, general store, \$8,000; Beers Bros. hardware, \$3,500. Nearly all the stores had families living above them and they lost everything, and very little insurance. A high wind was blowing at the time. The help received from Muskegon saved the rest of the village.

Find Part of Old Lake Wreck.
The wreckage which has drifted on the beach four miles south of Port Austin is now believed to be the rest of the cabin of the schooner Hunter Savidge, which capsized and went to the bottom of Lake Huron, ten miles off Point Aux Barques light two years ago. Several articles of women's and children's wear were found inside the cabin, which are believed to be from the Savidge. When the vessel was wrecked the wife and two children of the owner of the boat and the captain's wife and son were passengers, and all were lost. The captain and two of the men were picked up by a passing steamer. None of the bodies was ever recovered, nor has any article from the lost ship ever been found until this time.

Michigan Will Get Cash.
The Comptroller of the Treasury at Washington has received the case of the claim of the State of Michigan for interest paid by it prior to Aug. 20, 1896, and discount suffered on account of war loan bonds issued by the State for the purpose of raising funds for arming and equipping of troops in the war of the rebellion. The comptroller reverses the action of the second comptroller of May 12, 1888, disallowing the claim, and finds that the State is entitled under its claim to \$255,397. The account will be restated and certified to Congress for an appropriation.

Plans a New Chautauqua.
The biggest land deal ever consummated in Roscommon County has just been closed at Roscommon. John Carter, president of the Chicago Bond and Investment Company, has purchased 55,000 acres of land. Embarked in this tract are some of the finest farming lands in the State and these will be colonized. The land surrounds the beautiful Lake St. Helen. It is planned to build up around the lake a high-grade summer resort devoted to Chautauqua assemblies, summer schools and ministerial assemblies.

Pearl Discoveries in Michigan.
There has been a small stampede to the Pike river, not far from Iron Mountain, the past few days because of the fact that several log drivers have picked up clam shells containing pearls. The stones are small, about the size of a small pea, but they are of great beauty. The discoveries are the first of the kind ever made in a stream so far north.

Within Our Borders.

Kalamazoo bartenders have formed a union.

Arthur Yost has been appointed substitute clerk at Kalamazoo postoffice and Lewis R. Cunningham at Benton Harbor.

George Ewald, aged 70 years, dropped dead on the street at Baroda, while the remainder of the family were at church.

John Lubberts, 8 years old, accidentally shot himself in the head with a .32 caliber revolver at Grand Rapids and will die.

Joe Finch was run over at West Branch by the cars and killed. His remains had to be gathered up and put into a basket. Three trains ran over him.

A stranger, elderly man, who gives his name as Smith, and claims to be from Chicago, attempted suicide at Denison by shooting himself in the head. He will probably live.

Fire burned three dwellings, several sheds and barns and badly damaged several other houses and barns at Menominee. It was started in a shed by a small boy's smoking.

Ellsworth, the 7-year-old son of C. E. Shafter of Benton Harbor, while returning from a fishing trip with his father, fell from a trestle over Pawpaw river and was drowned.

There were sixteen bidders for Ann Arbor school lands which Joseph and George E. Smith bought for \$14,000 at a 4 per cent, payable in ten years. Denison, Prior & Co. of Cleveland got them by paying \$130,50 premium.

Fire totally destroyed the shingle and tile mill of the White Marble Lime Co. and the alcohol and acetate of lime plant of the Burrell Chemical Company at Manistique. The total loss is placed at \$15,000.

At a meeting of the Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturers' Association, the matter of entering the proposed furniture pool was discussed, and it was practically decided not to join it. This will be a severe blow to the combine and may prevent its materializing this season.

In Lansing five broke out in the plant of the Riker Lumber Company and rapidly communicated to the factory of the Lansing Veneered Door Company and the Alexander Furniture Company, partially destroying the plants of getting the concerns and entailing a loss of about \$60,000, upon which there is an insurance of about \$25,000.

Fred Sindo, aged 70, of Twining, attempted to light a fire with a quart can full of gasoline, thinking it was kerosene. An explosion followed and Sindo was badly burned. He will recover, but his face will be terribly disfigured.

The rust has appeared on the black raspberry plants about St. Joseph, and great fear is being entertained that all of the entire crop will be ruined, representing a loss of thousands of dollars to growers.

The raspberry bushes, leaves and buds affected by the rust wither and die. Spraying has failed to remove or prevent the damaging disease.

Dan Smith, a woodsman and hunter, captured four cat birds near Standish without a gun and succeeded in getting them away from the mother by adroit maneuvering.

Mrs. Eliza Tibbals, aged 80 years, of Bay City, was struck back of the ear with a ball thrown by a boy, playing in the street and knocked down. Her injuries are somewhat serious, on account of her advanced age.

William Powers, a boy employed in the basket factory at Douglas, fell into a tub of boiling water and was so terribly scalded before he could be fished out that the flesh dropped from his body in chunks when his clothing was removed.

A new town hall is being erected at Minden City.

Efforts to have a grain elevator, of about 20,000 bushels capacity.
W. E. Wadden of Watervliet last year raised sixty-five varieties of potatoes.
J. E. Stauffer has been appointed postmaster at Alto, vice J. M. Scott, resigned.

Zeland has voted to bond for \$18,000 for electric lighting and water works plants.

Rev. Samuel Selbert of Crystal has accepted a call as pastor of the Congregational Church at Otsego.

Miram Olmstead will build a three-story hotel at Onaway to take the place of one which was recently destroyed by fire.

Deputy Sheriff Joseph Tennant of St. Joseph says that many of the groceries of Van Buren County have slot machines in them.

Kalamazoo Elks have purchased a lot and propose to go ahead with their project of building a temple for the use of the lodge.

Iron Mountain folks are suffering from the depredations of burglars who steal all the small articles they can lay their hands on.

The grangers of Tuscola County are forming an insurance company to carry the risks of the property of patrons in that section.

Two mill hands, J. Sullivan and a man named Vincetti were terribly crushed by falling logs while at work in the bay at Grand Marais.

Furniture manufacturers at Grand Rapids decided by a vote of 10 to 6 that they would not go into the proposed furniture combine.

Explanants will donate the site for a pressed brick manufactory, and two buildings, each 100x125 feet, will be erected at once.

Wheat in Calhoun and Branch counties bids fair to be the best crop grown for ten years. The average is about one-half of former years.

As the result of an explosion of alcohol in the basement of his drug store, Kalamazoo, William McKie was burned in a terrible manner and may not recover.

An unusually large specimen of the Arctic owl, almost pure white and measuring five feet across wings, was shot by Sheriff Roberts a few miles from Escanaba.

Over 8,000 acres of land in Franklin and Post townships had been purchased by an Ohio syndicate and 1,000 head of cattle will be placed on the land as a starter.

Judge Daholl of St. Johns, special rural free delivery agent, has been to Northville to arrange for two routes from that village, to be in operation July 1.

Mrs. Margaret Kelly, aged 99 years and 6 months, is dead at Otsego. She was born in Ireland. Her husband survives her after sixty-nine years of wedded life.

Charles Keyes, an employee at the Grand Rapids and Indiana freight house in Grand Rapids, deliberately applied a match to a box of gunpowder and was terribly injured.

The contract for a new Methodist Church to be built at Flat Rock within four months has been let. It will cost \$7,400 and will be a cement veneer, with all modern appliances.

The clerks' union of Bay City will try to enforce Sunday closing by withdrawing their union cards from the stores which are violating the agreement by keeping open on Sunday.

A match factory with an output of 33,000,000 per day may locate at Sault Ste. Marie if the local business men offer sufficient encouragement in the way of taking stock in the company.

Some of the lumber companies in the northern part of the lower peninsula are offering \$30 to \$40 a month for men to peel hemlock bark, but are unable to secure all they need even at those figures.

A four-acre grain field near Marcellus paid its owner a profit of \$100 per acre, after all expenses were paid, last year; and the crop was hauled to Lawton, ten miles distant, for marketing.

Edward Harrison, a Constantine farmer, has come to the conclusion that in some cases too much of a good thing is very bad. He fed his sheep too much salt and found twenty-two of them dead in the fields.

The Manistique Railway, Alger & Smith's logging road, extending from Grand Marais to Seney, on the South Shore road, is to be extended about twenty miles south of the latter place, construction work having been started.

The mammoth building which was erected at Benton Harbor three or four years ago for the best sugar factory is being torn down and the 650,000 brick and concrete structure is being used in the construction will be used in another building.

Former Quartermaster General White of Michigan told what he alleges are the inside facts of State militia clothing frauds in disbarment proceedings against J. S. Ross at Lansing; declared he paid profits to Col. Eli R. Sutton, whom jury acquitted.

Harry L. Warren has prepared a list of the soldiers and sailors who went from Bay County to the Spanish-American war, and finds that instead of 100, to whom medals were awarded on Memorial Day, there were upwards of 200, and the returns are not all in.

Miss Flora M. Newton of Syracuse, N. Y., will get the \$5,000 which Edward L. McDonnell, a lumberman, intended she should have when he was engaged to marry her, although he erased her name from his will when his affection was devoted on another girl. The original will, without alterations, was accepted by Judge Jewell of Grand Rapids as the real will.

Cruelty to animals is not popular in West Branch, nor profitable for those who practice it. One boy who maimed a dog was arrested for it and had to pay \$28 fine and costs to keep out of jail.

While Wabash engine No. 73 was putting coal in the tank at Milan and was at the car, the trestle collapsed and fell on the cars and two brakemen were killed on the ground. Brakeman Fred Correy had his left leg caught and crushed. He had to remain for half an hour until the cars could be raised so he could be released. He will recover.

While fishing near Iron Mountain Engine Valveport captured a bull rattler, the first of this kind of snake ever seen in the upper peninsula. It measured four feet and seven inches in length, and is the color of a rattlesnake, but instead of a rattle it makes a ringing sound, very much like a small bell.

W. F. French, deputy superintendent of public instruction, writes to Commissioner Haddock, saying that he doubts if any county in the State can make a better showing of graduates from the district schools than Bay. There are sixty-nine graduates in the county and from these there were 103 graduates from the eighth grade.

IN HONOR OF M'KINLEY.

Monument to the President Unveiled at Muskegon, Mich.

The first statue of President William McKinley erected in the world was unveiled at Muskegon, Mich., on Memorial day with impressive ceremonies. The bronze, pedestal and quadrangle, which cost \$30,000, are the gift to the public schools of Muskegon of Charles H. Hackley, whose benefactions now aggregate \$1,000,000.

The statue, which is of heroic proportions, portrays the President as he stood in one of his characteristic attitudes during the delivery of his last speech at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo just before he was assassinated. His figure is erect and is in an easy position, with his foot slightly advanced. One hand is in his pocket, and in the other he holds the manuscript of his speech.

The bronze statue is a handsome granite pedestal, and surrounding it on three sides is a court, also of solid granite. The fourth side is open to allow of closer approach, and is terraced by slightly rounding steps of stone. The floor in the center of the court is composed of mosaic. Charles Henry Nichols of New York is the designer of the monument and statue.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 visitors from all parts of the United States attended the dedicatory exercises. A military and civic parade in which 2,500 persons took part traversed the principal streets of the city. There were present two companies of United States infantry from Fort Sheridan, commanded by Maj. Wood; the entire Second regiment of Michigan National Guard, under command of Col. William T. McGinnis of Grand Rapids; Gov. A. T. Bliss and his entire staff; the United States revenue cutters Morrill and Pessenden and several companies of Persians, Templars, Odd Fellows and other secret societies in uniform.

As soon as the extent of the flood became known Mayor Barr issued a call for a special meeting of the City Council to provide special measures for the relief of the flood-stricken inhabitants. The loss to merchants will amount to many thousands of dollars. The Joliet Store Company suffers a loss of \$15,000 and the Joliet Warehouse Company of \$10,000. Most of the downtown stores had large quantities of goods stored in basements, and these were water soaked and will be almost a total loss.

A tornado struck Louisville, Wis., late Monday, and according to reports received the damage was heavy. Burns and embankments were washed away. Seeing the fury of the storm, Edward Ward, a farmer, buried his team home. He was unharmed, but a heavy timber striking him in the forehead and crushing his skull. He died instantly.

Heavy rains also caused great damage to crops, and it is said that the season's work on many farms has been a total loss.

HOME FOR BOYS.

John W. Gates and Other Capitalists to Establish Such an Institution.

John W. Gates and capitalists associated with him are back of a project to establish the Rural School and Home for Boys. The site has been chosen and the work on the buildings is to be pushed as rapidly as possible. The site is the "old Wilson farm," which is three and one-half miles southwest of St. Charles, Ill. This farm consists of 1,000 acres, lying between the track of the Northwestern and the Great Western railroads. It has been practically decided to buy this land, and to build there fifteen cottages at once. The total cost will be \$100,000.

The Avalanche.

D. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Senatorial Convention.

A Republican convention for the 28th Senatorial district is hereby called to meet at Doherty Opera House, Clare, Mich., Friday June 20th, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator for said district, to be voted for at the ensuing November election, and to transact such other business as may come before it. The several counties are entitled to representation as follows:

Alcona,	3	Iosco,	7
Arenac,	6	Missaukee,	7
Clare,	6	Ogemaw,	6
Crawford,	2	Oscoda,	2
Gladwin,	4	Roscommon,	2

S. C. KIRKBRIDE, Chairman.

STUART GORTON, Secy. Sen'l. Committee.
Dated Clare, June 8, 1902.

Earl F. Johnson, of Flint, is in the field for the nomination for the office of Commissioner of the State Land Office. The charges made against the conduct of the office under the present administration give hope to several aspirants that Mr. Wilsey will be turned down. We do not expect such a result, but should Mr. Johnson obtain the nomination there is no doubt of his ability to fill the position with honor.

A census bulletin just issued shows that Michigan among the States of the Union 9th in population, 10th in the total value of manufactures and 24th in the value of manufactures per capita. In 1890 the total value of the products of the factories in Michigan was \$277,896,706 and in 1900 it was \$356,044,082. This is an encouraging increase, but while Michigan has been increasing 35 per cent, Wisconsin and Indiana have passed us in the totals and now outrank us while ten years ago we outranked them. The next ten years may see a change in the situation, for the beet sugar and Portland cement industries are rapidly assuming large proportions and other industries are developing.

The very latest scheme to prevent strikes is compulsory arbitration. The labor committee of the Massachusetts house of representatives has introduced a bill providing that if the mayor of a city or the board of village trustees think a strike is brewing, or if an employer or employees have the same suspicion, they shall notify the state board of arbitration at once, and the state board is compelled to arbitrate the matter, even if most of those concerned oppose arbitration. The board's decision, however, is not binding. A law of this kind would probably do more harm than good. If it furnished a means for mischief makers to stir up trouble, precipitate strikes which otherwise might not go, beyond the incipient stage, deluged the arbitration board with half-baked controversies and made it an object of ridicule, such a law would do serious harm to the relations existing between capital and labor. C. F. Adams, the Boston member of the Civic Federation, is quoted as saying that outsiders should not interfere unless both sides want help in settling a strike, or when some grave public necessity warrants interference.—Exch.

The passage by the Senate of the Philippine bill, last week, will be a source of gratification not only to the republican leaders but to the public at large. The vote on the bill was 48 to 30, three republicans casting their vote against the measure, and one Democrat voting for it. The bill as passed approves the action of the President in creating the Philippine Commission, and provides that future vacancies in the commission shall be filled by the President whose appointees shall require confirmation by the Senate. The "Bill of Rights" of the constitution is made to apply to the Philippines, with the exception of the right of trial by jury and the right to bear arms. The bill provides for the taking of a careful census, as soon as the insurrection in the islands has been quelled, with a view to the establishment of some measure of self-government, and in the meantime the commission will institute such form of local government as it may deem judicious. The commission is authorized to acquire the lands of the friars, and to issue bonds to pay therefor, and issue bonds for public improvements. The coinage of a silver dollar, which shall be of the same value and fulfill the same purpose as the Bombay Dollar issued by Great Britain in India, is provided for.

Congressman Loud.

WHO WILL REPRESENT US AT WASHINGTON.

Brief History Of His Successful Business and Political Career.

(From the Au Sable Press.)

In 1864 Hon. H. M. Loud came here from Boston and was associated with a company, which built a portable mill about three miles out from town, where was sawed the lumber with which was built a mill on the company's present "big mill" site. The family moved here in 1867, when George was a boy about 15 years of age. He went to school at Detroit, for a year, and the next year pursued a course of study at Ann Arbor. As a result of his father's belief in the efficiency of experience, the next winter he went to work and the winter following that he "put in" sixty-five miles up the Au Sable river, scaling the company's logs at a camp of which George A. McBean was in charge. He succeeded Mr. McBean as foreman in the camp, and at nineteen years of age he was given complete charge of the mill, at that time one of the largest, if not the largest in the State of Michigan. At twenty he was employed as foreman of the company's largest camp, having under his charge ninety-seven men, sixteen horse teams and eight ox teams. He was at this time, as always, successful in keeping amicable and friendly relations with the men under him, and notwithstanding the amount of business with which his mind was burdened he won commendation from the general superintendent for his tact along this line. An instance of his having had trouble with a laboring man employed by him or working under him is wanting, and not alone to the men, did his work always prove satisfactory, but to the company as well.

For the next ten years of his life he was employed as foreman of the mill during the summer, and had charge of the lumber camps during the winter seasons. He then succeeded Joseph Dudgeon as general superintendent for the company—having charge of all lumbering, driving and farming operations, and on the acquisition by the company of the A. S. & N. W. Ry. was made vice-president and general manager of that concern. When the H. M. Loud & Son's Company was organized he was made vice-president and general superintendent, and he is a member and officer of the present corporation—H. M. Loud Sons' Company.

In 1897 Mr. Loud received his appointment as a colonel on the staff of Governor Pingree. This was in recognition of his services rendered to the Republican party, rather than for any special work he had done for the governor.

In January 1898 he started on a 23,000 mile cruise on the Revenue Cutter, McCullough, during which trip the war with Spain came on, giving him the privilege of participating in one of the most important sea fights and greatest naval victories of all history—the battle of Manila. On the McCullough, Colonel Loud held a six month's commission as Paymaster. Before the fleet left China, however, he was given orders to leave, but preferred to remain in the service, and set out when there was a chance for fighting.

On his return home he was given a very flattering ovation—a large number of citizens of Oscoda and Au Sable going on a special train to Bay City, to meet him and accompany him home, and upon his arrival at this place, the whole town turned out to do him honor. The fact that this ovation was given him by the laboring men is a source of great pride to Colonel Loud. However, he does not, and never did, pose as a military hero. On the contrary, he takes more pride in his month's service rendered the Michigan boys in the south, his trip with the Michigan hospital train, and his services at Montauk Point. As we said at the time the soldiers were coming home: "No one could have done more or done it better than Colonel Loud did. He even forgot to sleep while he had the soldiers under his care, and if he got one meal a day on the way north he was in great luck. All of the soldiers tell of the work that Colonel Loud did."

Saves Two From Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., "but when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and today she is perfectly well. Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for coughs and colds. 50c and \$1.00 bottles. Guaranteed by L. Fournier. Trial bottles free.

Additional Local Matter.

Hubbard Head and wife, of South Branch township, were in town the first of the week, visiting their daughters, Mrs. Fairbairn and Mrs. Williams. Mr. H. reports prospect for fine crops of hay, grain and fruit, better than ever.

The program for Commencement week, of the Grayling High School, will be as follows:—Baccalaureate sermon, at the M. E. church, Sunday June 22d. Commencement exercises at the Grayling Opera House, the evening of June 25th. Address by Judge Grant, the evening of June 26th., at the Opera House.

The Ideal Entertainment Company gave our citizens one of the most pleasant evenings ever enjoyed here. Everything was above criticism, and should they come again they will be warmly welcomed. The entertainment was brought here by the Grange and in their financial interest. They will receive the thanks of our people for so pleasant a night.

Rev. Scott assumed the pastoral duties of the Presbyterian church, last Sunday, and will be here for the summer, alternate weeks. He was warmly welcomed, and it is hoped that good may result. His sermons were indicative of earnest thought, his manner impressive, and his presence seems to have imbued the almost despairing society with new life.

L. Asin of Chicago and St. Louis, bought some lots of Portage Lake Park Co. and came on expecting to build, but while being perfectly satisfied with the location and the beauty of the lake and surroundings, finds that other parties, whom he supposed were here building, have failed to materialize, and the roads to the park not finished or passable, has decided to delay operations until he knows he will not be alone.

L. Asin, an experienced teacher of book-keeping and business writing, will give a course of lessons, either in class or privately, any time during the day or evening. Blank books and all supplies furnished and no tuition required until term is half completed, and then only one half. Satisfaction must follow when a proposition is made. For circulars giving full particulars, call at the Post Office.

Didn't Marry For Money.

The Boston man, who lately married a sickly rich young woman, is happy now, for he got Dr. King's New Life Pills, which restored her to perfect health. Infallible for jaundice, biliousness, malaria, fever and ague and all liver and stomach troubles. Gentle but effective. Only 25c. at L. Fournier's drug store.

D. S. Waldron, Dell Smith and wife, A. L. Pond and wife and R. P. Forbes and wife left on the cannon ball, Tuesday morning, to attend the meetings of the State Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, and the State Convention of the Ladies of the G. A. R., at Pontiac. R. P. Forbes is the delegate from Marlin Post.

A Terrible Explosion.

"Of a gasoline stove burned a lady here frightfully," writes N. E. Palmer, of Kirkman, Iowa. "The best doctors could not cure the running sore that followed, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve entirely cured her." Infallible for cuts, corns, sores, boils, bruises, skin diseases and piles. 25c. at L. Fournier's.

Frederic Correspondence.

A. Sheldon is the happy father of a big baby boy.
Mrs. A. Chappel is very sick.
The Crawford Brothers are erecting a neat residence on their lot in Johnson's addition.

The Grayling ladies gave the "Old Maid's Convention" for the benefit of the L. O. T. M.

Our barbers have consolidated their interests. The sign will read R. Huffman and Geo. McCullough.

J. Larabel and wife are visiting in the south part of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds will soon occupy the Rasmussen hotel.

J. Sullivan, of Grayling, now calls Frederic his home.

Mrs. T. Brennan went to South Arm, last week.

Mrs. J. Fisher is visiting in Standish, this week.

A dance at the hall, Saturday evening. Ice Cream and cake will be served by the L. O. T. M.
Mrs. Rinehart visited at Bay City last week.

Seven Years in Bed.

"Will wonders ever cease?" Inquire the friends of Mrs. L. Pease, of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and liver trouble, nervous prostration and general debility, but "Three bottles of Electric Bitters enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I felt like a new person." Women suffering from headache, backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, fainting and dizzy spells will find it a priceless blessing. Try it. Satisfaction is guaranteed. L. Fournier. Only 50c.

Women and Jewels.
Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious cause of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Hoesche's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Hoesche's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanachs.

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Plugs get from \$10 to \$40 and good auctioneers from \$25 to \$100 a day. I have a course of five lessons in auctioneering, covering every phase of the work. Send 25c.

T. S. FISK, Fairmont, Minn.
General auctioneer and President Minnesota State Auctioneer's Association.

Agents Wanted.

LIFE OF T. DEWITT TALMAGE, by his son, Rev. Frank Dewitt Talmage and associate editors of Christ-lan Herald. Only book endorsed by Talmage family. Enormous profits for agents who act quickly. Outfit ten cents. Write immediately to Clark & Co., 222 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Mention this paper.

The Century

MAGAZINE

"The Leading Periodical of the World"
Will make 1901
"A Year of Humor."

- | | |
|--|--|
| Contributors
of the Year of Humor:
"Mark Twain,"
F. P. Dunne,
"Mr. Dooley,"
Joel C. Harris,
"Uncle Remus,"
E. W. Townsend,
"Chimney-Piece,"
George Ade,
R. McEnery Stuart,
William H. Miller,
P. L. Dunbar,
Geltz Burgess,
K. R. Stockton,
Tudor Jenks,
E. Parker Butler,
Carolyn Wells,
H. S. Edwards,
C. Bailey Fernald,
C. Batell Loomis,
Oliver Herford,
Elliott Flower,
A. Bigelow Paine,
Beatrice Herford. | Reminiscences
and Portraits of:
"Petroleum" Naaby,
"Josh Billings,"
"Mark Twain,"
John G. Saxe,
"Mrs. Partington,"
Miles O'Reilly,
"Hans Breitman,"
"Artemus Ward,"
"Orpheus C. Kerr,"
"Bill Nye,"
F. R. Stockton,
D. G. Mitchell,
H. C. Munner,
"Sam Slick,"
Eugene Field,
R. Grant White,
Capt. G. H. Derby,
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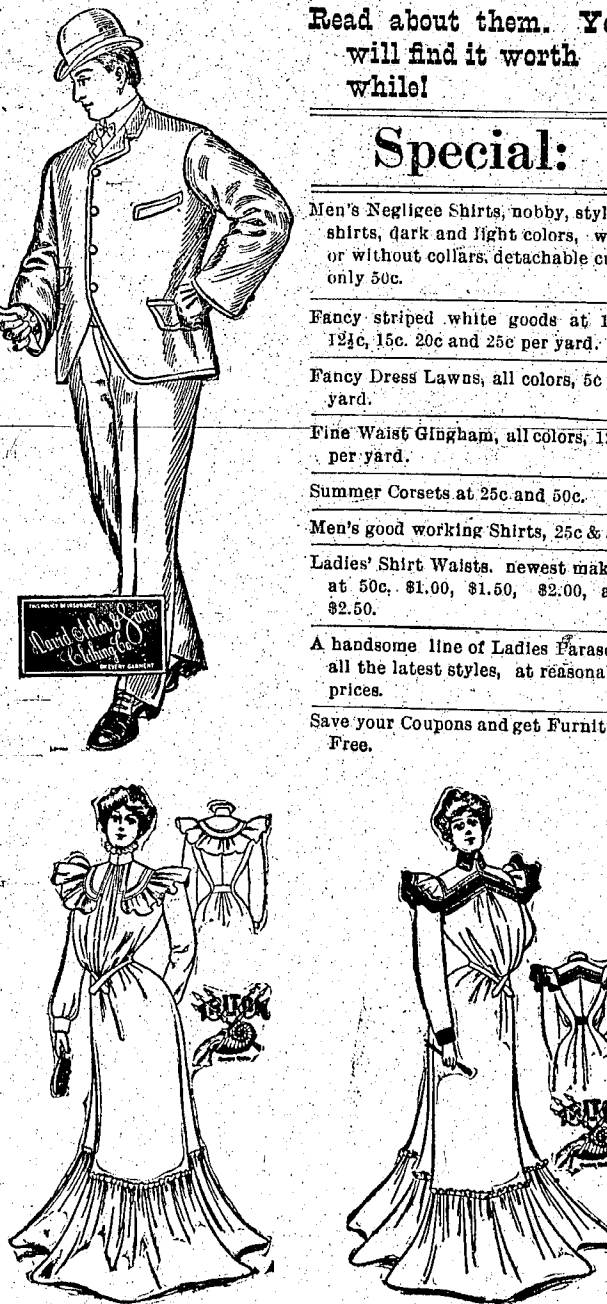
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Remember that by taking advantage
of this combination you get 52
copies of the "Crawford Avalanche" and
104 copies of the Free Press.

Notice for Publication,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Land Office at Marquette, Mich.
May 14th, 1902.


Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on July 5th, 1902, viz: Homestead application No. 9953, of David Spenser, for the South East 1/4 of Sec. 22, T. 27, N. 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz—John J. Stephan, Leon Stephan, George Stephan and Frank Ingram, all of Grayling, Mich.
THOMAS SCADDEN,
Register.
May 22, 02

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and get prices before disposing
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only 50c.
Fancy striped white goods at 10c,
12c, 15c, 20c and 25c per yard.
Fancy Dress Lawns, all colors, 50c per
yard.
Fine Waist Gingham, all colors, 12c
per yard.
Summer Corsets at 25c and 50c.
Men's good working Shirts, 25c & 50c
Ladies' Shirt Waists, newest makes,
at 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, and
\$2.50.
A handsome line of Ladies Parasols,
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Save your Coupons and get Furniture
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Michigan Express, 4.40 A. M. 7.15 P. M.
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Accommodation, 8.30 A. M. Ret'n. 1.45 P. M.
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Trains run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central
Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

Frederic	Stations.	Alba
Accommodation	Mixed	Accommodation
5.10 Dep.	Frederic	Arr. 12.05
5.27	Ausable River	
5.42	Muirhead	11.45
	Deward	11.30
	Manistee River	11.22
5.55	Blue Lake Jct.	
	Crooked Lake	
	Blue Lake	
	Squaw Lake	
6.00	Manistee Road	11.14
6.14	Lake Harold	10.58
6.25	Alba	10.50
6.42	Green River	10.45
7.05	Jordan River	10.25
7.10	E. J. & S. Crossing	10.00
7.30 Arr.	South Arm, Dep.	9.40
P. M.	East Jordan, A. J.	

Trains will not stop where no time is shown
Trains will stop to take on or let off passen-
gers where time is shown

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Household goods for sale. All new. Enquire of W. J. Hoover.

For Rent—Cottage, four rooms. Enquire at this office.

For Sale—Cabbage and Tomato Plants. E. W. Wainwright.

For good goods at low prices call on Kramer Bros.

Second hand Bicycle, for sale cheap, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

The Michigan Central will run a special train to Mackinaw, next Sunday.

Born—June 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fairbrotham, a son. Another stone mason.

There will not be any services at the Presbyterian church, next Sunday, the 15th.

Rev. and Mrs. H. Goldie left us the first of the week, for a visit of ten days at Alpena and shore points.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

With every \$2.00 purchase, or more you get a handsome, oil painted, picture for 50c.

For Sale—Giant Spurry Seed at market price. Address J. P. Hildreth, Pere Cheney, or at this office.

O. Palmer is in Pontiac, attending the Michigan Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, this week.

Corn planting is practically finished in this county, and a number of farmers are now cultivating the early places.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Selling, Hanson & Co.

Burglars entered John Rasmussen's saloon, Monday night, by forcing the back door, and captured about \$25.00 in change.

Miss Anna Olson and Master Alfred have gone to Denver, Col., to spend the summer with an uncle. It will be a great outing for them.

June 4th an associate Justice appeared at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Sleight. Fred talks already of resigning his office in favor of the youngster.

The Roscommon News gives credit to Miss Althea McIntyre for having thought a very successful term of school in their village. Our Grayling girls are always successful.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Selling, Hanson & Co.

One of the pleasant features of the morning service at the Presbyterian Church, last Sunday, was a sacred solo beautifully rendered by Miss Emma Hanson.

Mrs. L. T. Wright left on the early train Tuesday morning, for Pontiac, as delegate from Marvin Corps, W. E. C., to the State Convention of that order.

A Fourth of July celebration will be held at H. Schrebers', east of Grayling. A good time is anticipated, and everybody cordially invited to attend.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Selling, Hanson & Co.

Chas. Shellenberger says the trout are so large down at his place that he was afraid to handle them with his old wagon, so he invested in a new Harrison. "The best on wheels."

Wise is the girl whose sense of self interest prompts her to take Rocky Mountain Tea. It fills her with vigor and there is always honey in her heart for you. Ask your druggist.

I. H. Richardson, of South Branch township, was in town Tuesday last, and made us a pleasant call, introducing a Mr. Gregory, who is the patentee and manufacturer of a new kind of sidewalk.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Selling, Hanson & Co's.

Jay Allen left on Monday for West Branch, where he will visit with friends for a few days, before taking his departure for the West, to engage in business. Jay is a good fellow and we wish him all kinds of prosperity.—Mio Mail.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Oil. Also Glass and Putty always in stock, at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Mrs. Filza Webb desires work at house cleaning, washing, &c. Orders thankfully received at Mr. Demoshall's.

J. Leahy, the expert optician, will again be at Dr. Insley's office, Tuesday, June 17th, and will remain two days.

The C. E. Society wish to extend their thanks to those who so kindly assisted to make their supper a success.

You've got to hustle all the time to keep in the swim. If you are slipping down the ladder of prosperity take Rocky Mountain Tea. Makes people strenuous.

Tuesday June 17th, is the date when J. Leahy, the expert optician, will again be here, and will remain two days, at Dr. Insley's.

H. Bates, of Maple Forest, has a quantity of Salzer's Sunlight Potatoes for seed. They are claimed to be the best. \$1.00 per bushel. Will be delivered in Grayling, if desired.

The K. O. T. M. and the L. O. T. M. will be represented at the Great Hive at Marquette, this week, by J. J. Colleen and Mrs. T. E. Douglas, respectively, as delegates from the Grayling Hives.

If subject to headache, or if you need glasses, don't fail to consult Leahy, the optician, at Dr. Insley's office, June 17 and 18, as his work is fully warranted.

Tell us why a druggist offers you a substitute for the Madison Medicine Co's Rocky Mountain Tea. Does he love you or is he after the bigger profit? Think it over. Ask your druggist.

Most of the bands in the state can go way back and sit down, when the Grayling boys are ready to toot their horns. The new numbers given in their open air concert last Friday, are immense, and their music of Sunday, was far above the average.

Notice is given that I am prepared to dig wells in a workmanlike manner, and at any depth. The first 100 feet or less, 25 cents per foot, the next 50 feet 35 cents, with board and the necessary help furnished.

Address JAMES NELSON, Frederic, Mich.

Mrs. J. M. Jones, one of the department officers of the W. R. C., left on the early train Tuesday, to attend their State Convention, at Pontiac. She will visit friends at Saginaw and Chesaning, before returning home.

Miss Bertha Smith, the agreeable trimmer at Mrs. Woodworth's millinery store, expects to leave for Detroit and her home in Canada, next week, leaving completed very satisfactory her season of three months.

Domestic infidelity exists in a certain family in Maple Forest, which is now divided. It is hoped that their better judgment may prevail, and their difference so adjusted that peace will reign over the united household.

D. Countryman has opened a Bakery in the rear of the Crawford House, next to Bates & Co., where he will keep on hand, constantly, fresh Wheat, Rye, Graham and Cream Bread, Pies, Cake, Rolls, and everything kept in a first class bakery. He respectfully solicits your patronage.

Espern Hanson and Sigward Hanson returned from the Great West, last week, to the best town on earth. They were in Denver, decoration day, and saw the finest procession of their lives. On the way home they stopped in Indiana for a visit with N. P. Selling and A. Grouleff, which was very enjoyable.

The memorial services of the local lodge of Odd Fellows, and the Rebecca were held at the M. E. church, last Sunday, a most eloquent sermon being delivered by the Pastor, after which the procession led by our hand marched to the cemetery, where the impressive ritual service of the order was completed.

A meeting will be held at the Town Hall, next Monday evening, the 16th., to complete the arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July, and dedicating our new county buildings. Every member of the committees heretofore appointed is expected to be present, as well as all our citizens who are interested in making the celebration a grand success. Let all attend! Eight o'clock.

The Mothers and Teacher's Society meet, as usual, in the High School room, after school, next week, Thursday, June 19th.

The subject for discussion is, "Right and Wrong Punishments." Every member is requested to give their opinion on the subject.

As this is the last meeting of the school year it is desired that all reading matter, belonging to the Society, be returned.

A large attendance is desired. Come and bring your friends.

1776 JULY 4TH. 1902

GRAND CELEBRATION!

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

JULY 4th. 1902.

The arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July, in Grayling, are nearly completed. The speaker, or Orator of the Day, has been engaged; Band employed and most of the funds needed, raised. The Committees and all who are interested in making the celebration a complete success, will meet at the Town Hall, next Monday evening, to prepare a programme, etc. Let there be a big turn out. Program and full particulars will be given next week.

Plain Words.

This, we believe, is the first time John F. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin Co., has visited Grayling. Although the company is now on its 14th annual tour of the larger towns and cities of the United States, and as Mr. Stowe comes comparatively a stranger, a few plain facts may tend to pave the way to a better acquaintance.

In the first place can there be any reason why, with all these years of experience, Mr. Stowe should not have perfected an organization which commands recognition as the largest and best in the world? The name alone is a sufficient guarantee of its magnitude and merits. A special train of palace cars, which alone represent a fortune, conveys the show from city to city. The monster water-proof tent, under which the performance will be given, has a seating capacity of 2500, and 500 reserved opera chairs. Prof. Bullinger's famous band of 20 pieces is the finest musical organization in the United States. These facts will be proven to your satisfaction on the day of exhibition, and before you decide to attend the entertainment, you will see the train arrive in the morning; you will see the "big tent erected; you will see Prof. Bullinger's band in the noon day street parade. The play will be presented by an exceedingly strong acting company, and between the acts will be groups of specialties, for which a score of performers in that line have been especially engaged. The wonderful Optograph will be seen at each performance. We might write for hours of its many features. The company will fulfill all its promises to the letter, and those who attend will witness such a production of Uncle Tom's Cabin, as they have never seen before. The admission is but 15 and 25 cents. Doors open at 7-30. Curtain rises at 8-15. If you have seen the rest, now see the best.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. ANNE MALENE SORENSON, who died last week, was born March 17, 1836, at West Kippings, Falster, Denmark. On the 24th of December, 1854, she was married to Mr. Severin Sorenson, of Eugene, Falster, and became the mother of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter, died in Denmark. She came with her family to Grayling, August 6th., 1888, and has lived here ever since. One son died in 1893 in Chicago, from being accidentally suffocated by gas, from a coal stove. Her husband died in Grayling, in 1898, aged 73 years, and now with her death she leaves six sons and a daughter, namely: Olat, Victor, Edward, Rudolf, George, and Waldemar, (J. W.) and Mary, wife of Mr. N. W. Jensen, all of Grayling.

Photos.

For a few days I will make Photos for 50 cents per dozen. Water colored photos at 50 cents each, or will color any photo you have at same price. Also make all kind of button photos. Enlargement of all kinds can be had until the 15th of June. Yours for Photos, E. J. WASSON.

Upholstering and Furniture Repairing.

I wish to inform the people of Grayling and vicinity, that I am prepared to do all kinds of upholstering and furniture repairing. I have a fine line of samples to select from, and my prices are reasonable. Call at first house north of Central Hotel. WM. HYLER.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS, }
Detroit June 10, 1902.
The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:
Prime steers and heifers \$5.50@6.50; handy butcher's cattle, \$4.50@5.25; common, \$2.75@4.00; canners cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$3.00@4.75.
Milch cows, steady at \$25.00@50.00; calves, active at \$5.00@8.75.
Sheep and lambs, small receipts and high; prime lambs \$8.25@9.35; mixed \$4.50@5.50; culls \$2.00@3.50.
Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime medium \$6.95@7.00; Yorkers \$6.80@6.90; pigs \$6.70@6.75; rough \$5.50@6.25; stags 4 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

FISHING TACKLE!

Our New Line of Fishing Tackle this season is the best ever shown in Grayling. Come and see it before buying elsewhere. Rods from 10c up. We carry a full assortment of the most popular Trout-Flies, tied on silk bodies, at the lowest possible price.

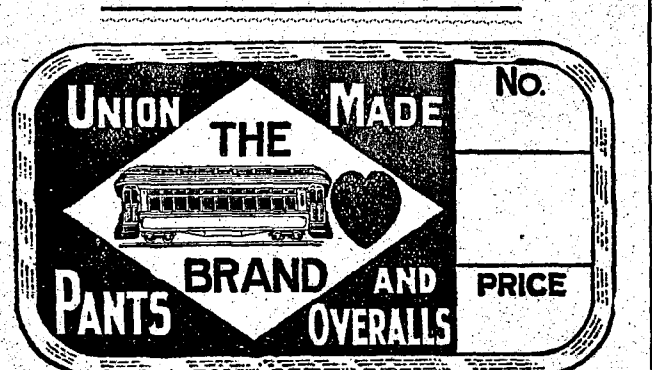
LUCIEN FOURNIER,
Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

Wall Paper!

A complete line of Wall Paper and Carpets. Give me a call, and I will show you some things which are interesting.

The Furniture Store.

Be sure and read it!



"THIS IS THE TICKET."
Our Great Sale is the Whole Year!
Our Bargain Day is Every Day!

We have no Special Sales, for our prices are so low that we can compete with all at any time.

We have a fine line of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, which we would be pleased to show to the people of Grayling and vicinity.

Just received, the latest in Ladies Shirt Waists.

Our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. Call and examine it.

We are agents for the largest made to order tailoring house in the world, and guarantee a perfect fit.

Call at our store, and you will have proof that all we say is true.

Respectfully
A. KRAUS & SON.
Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings.
One Price Store.

NEW DEPARTURE!

One Month Free!

Dr. A. B. Spinney, of Detroit, also proprietor of the medicine, magical operations, when he will remain for one day only, to give the sick an opportunity to consult him that cannot see him at his Sanitarium. The doctor has so much faith in the experience he has had in treating chronic diseases that he will give one month's treatment and medicine free. Also Free Surgical Operations to all those that are too poor to pay.

All that he asks in return is that every patient will state to their friends the results obtained by his treatment. All forms of chronic diseases and deformities successfully treated. No man in this State has had such extensive experience in the treatment of CATARRH, EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES as the doctor. He graduated 39 years ago from Cleveland, Ohio, was 16 years in general practice; after that he became a Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Detroit Homeopathic Medical College for 3 years; was 3 years Superintendent of Alms and Pauper Sanitarium. This experience, combined with many years' study in the best hospitals in the country, and examining and treating thousands of chronic cases, has prepared him to cure when the general practitioner fails. Have you been sick for years? Are you discouraged? Call and see us; we will tell you whether we can cure you or not. If we cannot cure you, we will tell you what we can give you.

Remember, one month will be absolutely free to all who are too poor to pay. Our medicine of treatment embraces all that is known by all the doctors of the world, and is the best of all. It is the only medicine that can cure all the most wonderful of all ailments in Paralysis, Loss of Power, Rheumatism, and all diseases of the nervous system. Go early, as my office is always crowded.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Monday, the 12th day of May, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Leah Goupil, Emma Goupil and Thomas Goupil, minor heirs of Napoleon Goupil, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of said minor children, stating that it was necessary that a guardian be appointed of their persons and property, and therefore prays that a day may be fixed for hearing said petition, and that due notice be given to all persons interested as aforesaid and that herself, or some other suitable person, be appointed Guardian of the persons and estate of said minors aforesaid, and that other and such further proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such case made and provided.

THAT UPON IT IS ORDERED, That Monday, the 9th day of June, A. D., 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minor heirs, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHESAPEAKE AVA-LANCHE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Crawford, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,
Judge of Probate.

The Better The Grade



We are now ready to show the public the most complete and finest line of goods ever shown in Grayling. We have spared neither time nor money to secure the latest and best goods the market affords.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to examine our line of Ladies' Ready-Made Suits and Shirts, Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Caps &c.

We guarantee our goods to be the best and prices the lowest in Grayling.

Respectfully
Grayling Mercantile Co.

The Bigger The Trade.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels,"



CLIPPER FLOW, or a GALE FLOW, or a HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER, Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE, Or Any Style of CARRIAGE, Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office O. PALMER.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES? ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable. HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY. F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS: "I have been cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion."

After five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely. I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and today, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours, F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation. Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost. INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

America's BEST Republican Paper.

Editorially Fearless. Consistently Republican—Always.

News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

The Weekly Inter Ocean.

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

\$1.00 per Year \$1.00

52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

STORY OF BOER WAR.

ACCOUNT BEGINS WITH RAID BY DR. JAMESON.

Full of Two Republics Made Certain Years Later—Boers Force Conflict by Invading Natal—Capture of Cronje—Beginning of the End.

The origin of the Anglo-Boer war may be said to date from the Jameson raid of 1895. The details of that assault on the integrity of the Dutch republics in South Africa are yet fresh in the public recollection. Dr. Jameson was a Scotchman residing in Cape Colony and largely interested with Cecil Rhodes subjects in gold and diamond mining. The object of the raid was to overthrow the authority of the Transvaal and Orange Free State governments to levy tribute upon the product of the mines. This tribute was regarded as excessive and is still viewed in that light, but as the workers of the mines were deriving immense fortunes from their little hardship was inflicted.

The defeat of Dr. Jameson's project and his capture restored the status quo for a time. The raid was sent to England for trial. He was received there more as a hero than as a guilty of an offense against the comity of nations. After a farcical trial he was acquitted and set at liberty. This enraged the Boers and let them to the belief that the raid had been prearranged in London and had the sanction of those in authority. It was likewise taken as a forecast of the British policy of the future and a menace to the independence of the republics.

Krugers Precipitates the War. The war may be said to date from Oct. 1, 1899, when Paul Kruger, President of the South African Republic, sent his ultimatum to Great Britain. This was a flat refusal of the British demand that subjects of the crown be allowed equal political privileges with natives of the two republics—the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Previous to this Mr. Kruger had reached an understanding with the President of the Orange Free State by which they became allies to resist the British encroachments to the extremity of war.

It soon developed that a conflict with Great Britain had long been foreseen by the Boer governments. In an incredibly short time they had placed armies in the field composed of trained sharpshooters armed with the best of modern rifles, while their artillery was of the most effective and handled with a skill that left no room to doubt that the men behind the guns thoroughly understood their business.

The Boer plan of campaign originally was to advance rapidly with a large force of mounted troops into Cape Colony and Natal and sweep the British into the sea. In the light of subsequent events it is clear that during the first three months of the war this was practicable, since there were then few British in Cape Colony and the majority of the colonists were ready to rise. But the possibility of capturing Rhodes in Kimberley, Baden-Powell in Mafeking, and the Boers stood at the head of the British cavalry was within twenty yards. He then jumped up behind another British corporal and ran both through with his lance. The lance, which could not withdraw his lance, was shortly afterward killed.

At Elandsfontein one of the Boers stood firing into the British cavalry was within twenty yards. He then jumped up behind another British corporal and ran both through with his lance. The lance, which could not withdraw his lance, was shortly afterward killed.

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The first encounter was at Dundee Oct. 20, when the British carried the Boer position by a frontal attack, having their commander, General Symons, killed and losing 426 men, including 200 taken prisoners. Next day at Elandsfontein they had less equivocal success, but lost 223 killed and wounded. On Oct. 24 there was a fight at Tloerfontein, with a loss of 111, while the force at Dundee was withdrawn by a circuitous route. Soon after Oct. 30, at Farquhar's farm and Nicholson's nek there was a British defeat, while losing 1,226 men, of whom 925 were taken prisoners. The whole British army of Natal was soon after shut up in Ladysmith and so remained till Feb. 28, 1900.

Thus it appears that less than two weeks after President Kruger's ultimatum was sent to London an armed force of Boers under General Joubert was invading Natal. The British forces were not prepared to meet them and fell back on Ladysmith, where they were immediately besieged. Simultaneously a Boer commando invaded Kimberley, Colenso and other towns in which British garrisons were located.

The casualties were at first insignificant, the fighting unimportant, but for several months the British were the heaviest losers, especially in officers, it seeming to the Boer tactics to pick off the commanders.

Boer Meets First Defeat. Oct. 15 General Sir Redvers Buller was dispatched from England to the seat of war. It was nearly a month before he arrived there. Taking command immediately he began a forward movement from the northern part of Cape Colony, sending a dispatch to England as he took up his line of march toward the north stating that he intended eating his Christmas dinner in Pretoria. But at the Modder River he encountered unexpected obstacles. The

rainy season had begun and the Boers had destroyed all the bridges across the stream. Several ineffectual attempts were made to ford it, but each was met by a galling fire from the Boers on the northern banks, who had taken advantage of the natural formation of the country and had besides thrown up strong earthworks within easy rifle range of all the possible fords.

On Oct. 16 the British garrison at Mafeking was attacked and a siege lasting 213 days was begun. In all

directions the Boers swarmed in small parties, attacking detached squads of the British wherever found and inflicting serious loss in killed, wounded and captured.

Garrisons Suffer for Food. Meantime the garrisons at the besieged towns were suffering extreme hardships. The supply of provisions was small, as no one had anticipated the contingencies. At and arisen. Both citizens and soldiers were placed on short rations. In Ladysmith particularly the privations were great. Horses, dogs, cats and even rats were utilized as food.

The Mafeking garrison under Colonel Baden-Powell refused to surrender. A party of 870 soldiers had been captured by the Boers on the second day of the siege, thus reducing the defenders of the town to a mere handful. Mafeking was in a sorry plight. The Boers shelled the town Nov. 6 and inflicted severe damage. Then the British attempted to cross the Modder River. They were driven back with heavy loss.

PAUL KRUGER.



THE GREAT SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE AND SOME OF ITS TRAGIC FEATURES.

Some of the Chief Actors. Lord Salisbury, prime minister of Great Britain and Ireland. Lord Milner, home commissioner in South Africa. Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, commanders in chief. General Buller, Sir Hamilton, Bruce Hamilton, Tucker and Kekewich. President Kruger of South African Republic. President Steyn of Orange Free State. General Schalk Burger, acting president of Transvaal. General Joubert (dead) and Louis Botha, commanders in chief. Commandants De Wet, Delany, Cronje, Volsma and Kritzinger.

British "black week" disasters at Stormberg, Magersfontein and Colenso, Dec. 10-15, 1899. Sir Redvers Buller superseded by Lord Roberts as commander in chief, with Lord Kitchener as chief of staff, Dec. 13, 1899. Spion Kop, Jan. 23-24, 1900. Cronje surrenders to Roberts at Paardeberg, with 4,000 men, Feb. 27, 1900. Bloemfontein occupied March 13, Pretoria June 5, 1900. General Joubert dies March 27, 1900. Annexation of Orange Free State proclaimed May 28, 1900. Annexation of the Transvaal Oct. 26, 1900. Surrender of Prinsloo, with 3,000 Boers, July 30, 1900. President Kruger flees from the Transvaal Sept. 11, 1900. Lord Roberts sails for home Dec. 11, 1900. De Wet's raid in Cape Colony, December, 1900, and January, 1901. Unsuccessful negotiations for peace, February, 1901. Botha's unsuccessful raid on Zululand, September, 1901. Kitchener's big drives of De Wet and Delany, spring, 1902. Delany's capture of Methuen, spring, 1902. Peace negotiations begun March 23, 1902. Death of Cecil Rhodes, March 26, 1902. Terms of surrender signed May 31, 1902.

Cost in Life and Treasure. British officers, 1,064; men, 21,142; total, 22,206. Sent home invalided—Officers, 3,630; men, 70,952; total, 74,582. Boers (not exactly known). Losses reported of all kinds up to 1902, 78,320. Losses of all kinds in 1902, 6,500. Probable actual number of Boers engaged, 70,000. Boers reduced at end of war to 8,000. Prisoners at Ceylon, St. Helena, Bermuda and Cape, 40,000. Cost in money to Great Britain, estimated, \$1,250,000,000.

portance was the relief of Kimberley. General French, the dashing cavalry commander, was detailed to the task, and with a strong force marched for the beleaguered town. On his approach the Boers abandoned their positions, not even offering battle, and the town was relieved Feb. 15, 1901.

This was the first piece of good fortune for the British army. It was followed by a battle with General Cronje, who, with 4,000 men and a number of guns, was forced to surrender on Feb. 27. The entire lot of Boer prisoners was deported to the island of St. Helena.

On Feb. 28, 1900, General Buller, after overcoming a stubborn resistance, succeeded in relieving Ladysmith. Then followed the surrender of Bloemfontein. On March 27 the Boers suffered an irreparable loss in the death of their commander-in-chief, General Joubert. They were driven from point to point, and finally, on June 5, Pretoria surrendered, followed some seven weeks later by the surrender of General Prinsloo with 3,350 men.

President Kruger had meanwhile become a fugitive. He left the capital by stealth and made his way to Durban, where he secured passage on a French vessel for Marseilles. Sept. 1 the Transvaal was declared by proclamation annexed to the British empire and Lord Roberts, deeming his work accomplished, started back to England, setting sail Dec. 12, leaving General Kitchener in supreme command.

CONVICTED AS JESSE JAMES.

Kentuckian Sentenced Because of Resemblance to Bandit.

Around the suburbs of Scottsville, Ky., dressed as an ordinary farm laborer and performing the duties entailed by the ownership of a farm of ridge land, may be seen a man who has, perhaps, attracted as much unfavorable notoriety as any other man in the State of Kentucky.

His name is Tom Hunt and the mere mention of it recalls the famous Mammoth cave stage robbery and the subsequent arrest, trial, conviction and pardon of Hunt for a crime with which he had no connection. His unfortunate resemblance to Jesse James, the Missouri bandit, however came near costing him a term in the penitentiary.

At the trial, which was conducted at Glasgow, three of the passengers on the ill-fated stage positively identified Hunt as the spokesman of the gang who held up and robbed them and conviction was inevitable.

Hunt might have thrown a flood of light on the subject had he chosen to prove his whereabouts on the day of the robbery, yet he remained sullen and quiet, except to pronounce as a "lie" the identification as testified to by the three witnesses.

When the lamented Judge Roundtree, one of the robbed passengers, was placed on the stand, he was possessed of a different mind to that held by his fellow passengers in regard to the guilt of the man on trial, and further than to say that "he bears a striking resemblance to the leader of the gang, but if he is the man then my faith in my own recollection is very much shaken," he would not go.

However, the evidence was conclusive to the mind of the jury, and a term in the penitentiary was given Hunt. Before being carried from the Glasgow jail to the penitentiary at Frankfort Bob Ford assassinated Jesse James in Missouri, and on the bandit's person were found the watch which had been taken from Judge Roundtree, and other indisputable evidence of the guilt of James and the innocence of Hunt.

At about the same time one of the James gang, then confined in the Still water, Minn., penitentiary, made a confession of the Mammoth cave stage robbery, and recited where some of the jewelry had been hidden.

An investigation revealed the correctness of the convict's story and Judge Roundtree made haste to make amends for the wrong which the Barren County court had done an innocent man by going to Frankfort and securing from the Governor an unconditional pardon for Hunt.

Where Hunt was on the day of the robbery was as much of a mystery today as it was on the day of his conviction, since he has steadfastly refused to particularize his whereabouts, but the supposition obtains that he had his own reasons for not wanting his whereabouts or his acts on the day in question known and knowing his innocence of the crime with which he was charged, preferred to remain silent and be convicted, trusting that some future act of those who committed the stage robbery would serve to liberate him.

The picture of the dead bandit so closely resembles that of Hunt, says a St. Louis Post-Dispatch special, that no visible difference can be detected and on two occasions Hunt has been forced to submit to arrest by Missouri officers who mistook him for Jesse James.

Famous Old Highway. The most important highway built in the United States early in the century was the so-called Cumberland road, which was to extend from Cumberland, Md., through Southwestern Pennsylvania, over the Allegheny Mountains to the Ohio at Wheeling, W. Va., and then on to St. Louis. It was so well constructed that it is a good road to-day.

Henry Clay was its projector and chief supporter, and his services in its behalf are commemorated by a monument near Wheeling. We are told by letters written at that period that "there were sometimes twenty gayly painted four-horse coaches each way daily. The cattle and sheep were never out of sight, and canvas-covered wagons were drawn by six to twelve horses."

On this great road, which eventually passed into the hands of the States through which it runs, the Government expended no less a sum than \$7,000,000. Within a mile of it on either side the country was a wilderness, but on the highway itself the traffic was as dense as in the main street of a large town. Ten miles an hour was the usual speed for coaches. From Baltimore to Wheeling ran lines of freight wagons which carried ten tons, drawn by twelve horses, and with wheels ten feet in diameter.—Pearson's Magazine.

Conductor Was Obliging. Busily buzzing along in one direction came a Madison avenue car and when from another direction, borne on the breeze, came a soft black hat there was a collision.

"Hey, there!" yelled the owner of the hat. The conductor rang the bell and the car stopped.

After much backing and going forward, while the passengers alternately chafed and sympathized and a crowd gathered on the sidewalk the hat, now crushed, muddled and lacking all its pristine gaiety, was rescued. The owner of it turned it around and around and then solemnly handed it back to the conductor.

"Why don't you sue the company?" suggested a red-faced man on the platform. "They wouldn't buy noddings," said a fat passenger.

"Well," said the conductor, and with the hat still in his hand he pulled the bell cord and the car went on. The owner of the hat said not a word, but stood by the side of the track, as the New York Mail and Express, and blankly watched the car till it disappeared. Then he looked up at the windy sky and went away.

Statistics About Lightning. Lightning statistics in the United States last year showed that almost 600,000 of the persons struck recovered. Less than one-fourth were struck in open ground.

Profitable Simple Device. The rubber tip added to lead pencils for use as an eraser was one of the most profitable simple devices ever patented.

MET THE FATE OF ST. PIERRE.

What Pick and Shovel Has Brought to Light in Buried Pompeii.

The ill-fated, lava-flooded districts of the West Indies in the neighborhood of Mont Pelée and La Soufrière, constantly present to the mind thoughts of the catastrophe of early history, when the long-quiet Vesuvius awoke with a start from its lethargy and in the awakening showered death and destruction upon Pompeii. The ruin of the ancient Italian city, although not attended with so great a mortality, has otherwise much in common with the modern and more overwhelming disaster of St. Pierre.

Pompeii rested in a fertile spot within the shadow of Vesuvius and overlooking the Bay of Naples. Its early history is obscured in a haze of unreliable stories and legends, but the place seems to have been at one time a flourishing commercial town, besides being a favorite resort for many wealthy Romans, including Cicero.

About the year 63 A. D. the city suffered severely from a series of earthquakes, and only some sixteen years later, when the people had nearly completed the restoration of their shattered buildings, the final calamity fell upon the city and buried it fathoms deep in a chaos of volcanic material.



STREET OF THE TOMBS, POMPEII.

The population of Pompeii at that time is thought to have been about 15,000, most of whom, in some manner, managed to escape. It is remarkable that but few bodies or skeletons have been exhumed during the process of excavation, and this fact leads to the opinion that the eruption did not come entirely without warning.

For centuries the surface of the lava bed over the dead city remained unbroken, the people seeming to have lost trace of the location of the buried city, and it was not until 1748 that some objects found by a peasant attracted the notice of Charles III. of Naples and led him to make experimental excavations. After some encouraging discoveries had been made, the work was allowed to lag until, in 1861, the government of Victor Emmanuel appointed the accomplished Filippi to superintend the excavations. Since that time the work has been conducted with system and care and the extent and importance of the discoveries have amply repaid for the trouble and labor involved. The illustration shows the Street of the Tombs, in Pompeii, as it appears to-day.

Only one-third of the city has been laid bare, but findings of great interest and value to the antiquarian and classical scholar have rewarded the researchers. Among the important structures whose ruins have been uncovered are the amphitheater, the temple of Isis, the Forum Civile, the temples of Mercury and Jupiter, the Pantheon, the Basilica, or temple of Venus, the Chalcidicum, the thermæ, or baths, the court of justice, prisons and tombs. Within the walls, many invaluable works of art, such as statues and wonderfully preserved draperies and paintings, have also been unearthed. The work of investigation goes on steadily and it is believed that future developments will add greatly to the stock of information and knowledge already gleaned from the achievements of a people eighteen centuries dead.

The area inundated by the flood of lava from Vesuvius, together with the number of victims, was less than that of the West Indian upheaval, but the latter will never attain the historic eminence that has been accorded to the ancient eruption. In the one instance, the works of art of a great people were rent into ruin, and even in this condition remained wonderful creations, while in the modern eruption, death was dealt to a land of comparatively low intelligence and attainments and, beyond the appalling loss of life, the resurrecting of that which has been destroyed would mean but little.

Fond of Smoking. Smoking in church is a Dutch custom. Dutchmen are such inveterate smokers that one of them is rarely seen without his pipe. He finds himself unable to deprive himself of the indulgence even for the short period of a church service. A similar practice exists in several churches in South America. Smoking in churches in Great Britain is said to have been prevalent at the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century. At one time smoking was carried to such an excess in Seville Cathedral that the Chapter applied to the Pope for power to repress the abuse. Urban VIII., yielding to their wish, issued a bull, which was promulgated Jan. 30, 1642. In Wales smoking in church was indulged in as late as 1850. In one church the communion table stood in the aisle, and the farmers were in the habit of putting their hats upon it, and when the service began they lighted their pipes and smoked, without any thought of irreverence in the act.

Different. Cholly—May Gubbie tells me you said Gusdie Gubbie and I would never find any girls to marry us because we are too fastidious.

Miss Pepprey—There was a slight misunderstanding there. I said you were "two fast idiots."—Philadelphia Press.

Books Issued in Germany. The total number of books issued in Germany was for 1895, 23,067; 1896, 23,234; 1897, 23,861; 1898, 23,739; 1899, 23,715; 1900, 23,792.

Forests of the Nation. The national forests reserved in the United States aggregate in area nearly 17,000,000 acres.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR JUNE 15.

EXPOSITION BY JOHN R. HAZEN.

Paul Crosses to Europe. Acts 16:1-15. Memory verses, 9, 10. Golden Text—"Thou shalt be his witness unto all men."—Acts 22:15.

After the council at Jerusalem, at which the question of circumcision in the Gentile churches had been settled, Paul and Barnabas returned to Antioch, accompanied by Judas and Silas of the Jerusalem church, bearing the letters of that church to the Gentile Christians in Syria and Cilicia (Acts 15:22-30). Paul and Barnabas remained at Antioch some time, engaged in the task of preaching to pagans and teaching the new converts. At length it seemed good to Paul and Barnabas, doubtless led by the divine Spirit, to start on a second tour to the westward, for the purpose of visiting the churches founded several years before in Lycaonia and Pisidia. A difference of opinion arose as to the advisability of taking with them John Mark, who had left them on the former journey under circumstances which did not in Paul's opinion justify the young man's action. As the result of the dispute, which seems to have been a sharp one at the time, they separated, and Paul chose Silas instead of Barnabas for a traveling companion.

The route taken from Antioch lay through Thracia, Bithynia and Macedonia, among the Christian churches founded by him soon after his conversion; thence across the mountains to Derbe, Lystra and Iconium, lying on or near the great Roman road that extended through Asia Minor. Here Paul and Silas spent some time strengthening the churches, erecting crosses, and converting believers. At Lystra occurred the meeting with Timothy (Acts 16:1-3), an incident of peculiar interest in view of the later work of this young man and the letters addressed to him by Paul near the close of his life.

As he passed through the cities, he was a helper. Paul thought best to have him submit to the Jewish rite of circumcision, and there seems to have been no thought that this was a surrender of the principle for which he had contended at Jerusalem. For Timothy, being the son of a Jewish mother, was accounted a Jew, and hence the decree did not apply to him. The concession to Jewish prejudice in this case did not involve the same principle as in the case of a Gentile Christian, and Paul did not hesitate to make it. The missionary travelers, now increased to three in number, went on their way westward, encouraging established churches and building up new ones as they went. And every morning, as it seems, they must have inquired of themselves and in prayer whether their steps should lead that day; and every evening they took counsel among themselves and of the Spirit whether they had gone in the right direction and done the right thing.

When they had crossed the southern part of the province of Galatia, in which Derbe, Lystra and Iconium were situated, to the borders of the adjacent province of Phrygia, they at once became aware through the leadings of God that they were not to tarry here or anywhere in the great province of Asia for missionary work. Why, they knew not. The need here seemed as great as anywhere else. But the Spirit was testifying and they pressed steadily on. It is the theory of some—a minority at the present time among scholars—that this was the time when Paul founded the churches to which the letter to the Galatians was afterwards addressed—churches believed by them to be the earliest existing churches. A more common opinion is that the travelers did not linger at all in this part of Asia Minor at this time, but went directly westward through Mysia, past the borders of Bithynia, which lay on the Black Sea, to the Mediterranean port of Troas, just south of the Hellespont.

A missionary without a profound confidence in the leadings of God would be apt to lose his faith altogether under such circumstances. He could understand an inner voice bidding him preach to the unsaved thousands; but an inner voice bidding him to resist the devil and him that he might not be tempted, leaving city after city behind him on the great highway untouched by the gospel, turning back from the borders of a great province where the name of Christ had not been named, would seem to him the voice of temptation, the voice of the evil one, and he would be entangled in fatal confusion and helplessness. Paul lived upon another plane and knew the voice of God when it came to him. He needed, indeed, no miracle, no audible voice from the skies at such a crisis. His own unshaken judgment would not have suffered by his judgment, his conscience, enlightened by the divine Spirit, kept him straight in the path.

So Paul saw his vision at Troas, that called him across the sea to Europe. An epoch the like of which can scarcely be found in human history, save in the life of the Saviour himself, the entrance into Europe, saw the birth of modern Christianity and civilization for twenty centuries, of the gospel of Christ which was to transform it; transform not only its religions but its society, its governments, its literatures, its destiny. How mighty a burden that little ship carried in its pleasant voyage across the narrow Aegean, past Samothrace to the Macedonian coast! The beginning of Pauline Christianity in Europe was in a woman's meeting, and the first convert was a woman who kept a dry goods store. The conversion of Lydia is described in striking words; first, she was one that worshipped God, second, she heard the preaching of the strangers; third, the Lord opened her heart; fourth, she gave heed to the preacher's message; fifth, she was baptized; sixth, she brought her family with her; seventh, she was hospitable to the missionaries. A very complete and authentic Christian experience, and a good foundation for a great Christian church such as that at Philippi. As a side light upon the life and character of this woman who was a "charter member" of the First Church in Philippi, we may well read Paul's letter to that church written years afterwards, as reflecting some of the graven which we may very plausibly trace to the influence of these early converts.

Next Lesson—Temperance. Lesson.—Rom. 12:8-14.

Overdid It. "You promised me before marriage that you would make every effort to make yourself worthy of me." "I know I did, and the result was that I overdid it, and made myself better than you deserve."—New York Sun.

An Up-to-Date Roman. "That manager is going too modern."

"Ah?"

"Yes; he is thinking about having Roman go up to Juliet in an elevator."—Philadelphia Record.

Repeating Plain. "Did you notice with what lofty air that homely Miss Upman carried her self?" "Yes. It was what you might call 'plain sailing.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A BOER COMMANDO CAPTURED BY BRITISH CAVALRY.

11.
If all the ways were easy
And all our tasks were light;
If all the weeds were roses
And all our hands were white;
If no one had to hurry
And no one had to wait;
If Fate were unkind;
If those we loved would love us
And sweetly tell us so,
And only gentle breezes
Across our paths should blow;
If each could have the basket
That held the choicest peach,
And if to gain the prizes
We merely had to reach,
A few perhaps would gladly
Accept the state of things,
But most of us would sadly
Give vent to murmurings:
The blessings would be hateful
That all alike possessed,
Where no one could be richer
By taking from the rest.
—S. E. Kiser, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

Cupid and a Pig.

While the train was nearing Cosyco station, Shepherd read Lydia's note again.

"Dear Walter," it began, "of course we should be glad to have you at Cosyco during your vacation, and I suppose Aunt Elizabeth can put you up. But you will find us both completely busy with a colony of fresh-air children near by, which Aunt is taking care of. It is a noble work, and Aunt Elizabeth has interested me in it very thoroughly; I can think of nothing else, and have decided to devote my whole life to laboring among the children of the poor, if I am worthy of such a career. I want to tell you this before you make up your mind to come, so that you will understand that I won't be able to see much of you and so that you may expect to find me sobered by a serious purpose.

"Yours most sincerely,

"LYDIA FARROW."

Shepherd crumpled the paper viciously in his pocket.

"Confound Aunt Elizabeth!" he grumbled. "Sobered by a serious purpose! That's an old maid's phrase—not Lydia's. Result of reading novels about hospital nurses. The children of the poor must be taken care of—but, hang it all, so must Lydia."

A trap was waiting at the station to convey him to Aunt Elizabeth's cottage, and his hostess was waiting at the piazza to greet him. Miss Gibbs was an elderly lady whose figure and bearing looked as much out of place in the country as would the portico of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. No amount of gingham and flannel could rusticize her.

"Dear Lydia left her apologies to you, Mr. Shepherd," said Aunt Gibbs. "She has been forced to absent herself upon an important duty connected with our children's mission. May I beg you to amuse yourself until she returns? Thank you—so kind of you—my clerical work leaves me little leisure in the afternoon, and later I have an outdoor class in botany."

Shepherd spent a quarter of an hour in a vain attempt to read a magazine, then he flung it down and started at random across the field. A shadowed lane tempted him for a mile or so, but when he saw the path running ahead of him into the hot glare of a highway he hesitated uncertainly.

"Hey, Mister Shepherd!" called a familiar voice from the fence, and a familiar head and shoulders appeared in the adjacent thicket. Voice, head and shoulders belonged to Cuppy, the newsboy who was accustomed to sell him the morning paper at his office door in New York.

"Hello, Cuppy," said Walter, in great surprise. "Are you up here with the other kids?"

"You bet," assented Cuppy. "The flat is a couple of blocks down the street. Milk an 'ole chicken—and sheets for tea sleep in. Dere's twenty of us. Tomorrow we has athletic sports. I'm the empire."

"Miss Gibbs is very kind to do all this for you."

Cuppy stopped short in his progress out of the bushes.

"Say," he demanded, "this Miss Gibbs—are you vid her?"

"No," replied Shepherd thoughtfully, "I'm agin her."

"That's right," said the ragged object of Aunt Elizabeth's bounty. "The old lady's all right if she'll only leave us be. What fer does she come round a-leeturin' and puttin' us on the sneak? I'm on the sneak now. She pays the rent fer us, an' we takes off our hats fer that. But," he concluded with a darkening eye, "she runs a night school out o' doors by daylight and 'm on the sneak. Miss Farrer, she's the people."

"She is all of that," said Shepherd, feeling strangely comforted; he wanted to shake the boy's brown hand as they strolled together down the highway. "She is all of that, for sure," he added.

"Sure, Miss Farrer's worked for the gang of us till she's most down and out. She looks as pale as me mother on a wash day. Does yer know what she's doin' now? Gone up this road a couple er mile after a pig."

"After a what?"

"Ter git a pig—a greased pig fer the athletics. The farmer 'what runs our joint made her chase away to buy one off his brother, who needs the money. I told her I'd go meself, 'cause she was tired, but 'Naw,' she says, 'Cuppy, you must stay fer the botany.' So she chases erlong, fer she says it's her duty, she says."

Shepherd gave his leg a savage slap with his walking stick.

"Hurry along, Cuppy," he exclaimed. "Perhaps we may meet her. And this is a fine job for Lydia Farrow!"

He plowed through the dust doggedly, while Cuppy took to the roadside, dodging among the low bushes and keeping a wary glance over his shoulder for a possible pursuer. Proceeding in this skulking order, they reached a turn from which could be seen a little bridge, spanning a peaceful brook, and on the bridge a girl with a green sun umbrella. She was holding the umbrella over something behind her, and she did not observe the two pedestrians.

"Hey, Miss Farrer," yelled Cuppy,

and performed a war dance.

The pig flew between Aunt Elizabeth's feet and there fell prone, panting in extremity, and the lady sat involuntarily at his side. She was speechless when Shepherd started to rise. In the meantime Cuppy and his cohorts had manuevered the pig ruthlessly.

"Lydia Farrow," gasped Miss Gibbs, "what does this mean? Are you insane? Are you trying to insult me?"

"Please, ma'am—" began Cuppy.

"Silence! Lydia, did you order this outrage?"

"Stand by the boy, anyhow," murmured Shepherd in Miss Farrow's ear.

"Aunt, it was all an accident, and I'm to blame," exclaimed Lydia. "It was not Cuppy's fault, really it wasn't."

"I've endured your incompetence long enough," answered Aunt Elizabeth, leading, somewhat stiffly, the return march to the farm house. "I do not see how I can recommend you to dear Miss Stein."

"Who is dear Miss Stein?" asked Shepherd.

"She's the head worker at Rivington street," said the aunt.

"Oh," said Shepherd. "Then it's all very easy," and he smiled at Miss Farrow cheerfully.

"What do you mean?"

"I mean, Miss Gibbs, that Lydia and I—"

"Never mind now," put in the girl, reddening. "Aunt Elizabeth, Walter is anxious to give you lots of money for the Fresh Air farm."

"That is good of him."

"Yes, Miss Gibbs, I think I am bound to."

"Well, I don't see why, although we shall be glad enough to have it," said Aunt Elizabeth, and she turned to regard her charges, straggling along behind and bearing the pig aloft, like a sacrificial victim.

"Shall I tell you why I think I am bound to?" proposed Shepherd. "You see Lydia and I—"

"I do wish you would wait," Lydia interrupted. "Look at Cuppy. I wonder where he got that name?"

"It is a contraction for Cupid," said Shepherd solemnly.

"Cupid!" sniffed Miss Gibbs. "Cupid!"—New York Independent.

OSTRICH IDIOSYNCRASIES.

Feathers of Each Bird Bring About \$30 Per Year.

Those interested in matters curious will find much to their taste in an account of a new California industry. Any one thinking of raising ostriches will be glad to know that the care of the ostrich is a very easy and inexpensive matter. An ostrich has to be kept four years before it arrives at adult age; it may then be expected to yield annually about thirty dollars worth of ostrich feathers to the owner. Feathers are obtained from the ostrich even at the age of one year, but these are of small value. The cost of the keep of an ostrich is no more than that of a sheep, so that a farmer of very limited experience can easily figure the cost of a flock of ostriches.

The balmy climate of California permits the birds to remain in the open all the year round, and the feathers are always in demand, and range in value from ten to a hundred dollars a pound. No more easy occupation can be entered into, and few more profitable in the raising of live stock, than the raising of the domesticated ostrich. Ostriches live to the age of about sixty years; it has been found that the climate of the Pacific States south of Cape Concepcion is admirably adapted to the African ostrich, the struthio camelus. Constipation is, perhaps, the only malady to which adult American ostriches are subject; this can be easily rectified by the well-known methods practiced by the ostrich farmers of the Cape. On the nourishing alfalfa that grows so readily and so plentifully in California, the ostriches thrive; they will eat all kinds of grain and vegetables. Common opinion has it they will eat anything; while the temptation naturally is to feed the ostriches in California upon anything that may be of low value to the produce market, yet the experience of the average American ostrich farmer so far has been that the better the ostriches are fed the better egg-layers they become.

The digestive powers of the stomach of an ostrich are proverbial from remote times, and modern statements are that cigars, newspapers and miscellany of the most varied description have gone successfully into the stomach of an ostrich, but this is all exaggeration, although of course ostriches do require a certain amount of gravel to assist digestion, as do other birds. Second class oranges, beets, the refuse of wineries and other things not suitable for other cattle can be safely and profitably used to sustain the ostrich.—The Era.

Nicaragua, If There Is a Canal.

The construction of the trans-isthmian waterway through the productive country of Nicaragua means to that country an opening up of its latent resources, immigration, and improved transportation facilities. The construction of the canal will draw thousands of foreigners to the country, both capitalists and labor, and it requires no stretch of the imagination to see this increasing population spreading over the adjacent country both to the north and to the south, and settling on the lands which can be had for the asking. Where there are now only dense forests, slivery lakes, rushing mountain streams, and silent prairies with tall, waving grass, there will spring up towns and villages, plantations and farms, and a new geographical and commercial center of the Western Hemisphere.—The Outlook.

A Politeness Boom.

Since the announcement was published that an old lady had left \$1,000 to a newspaper seller who piloted her across the street a strange and novel politeness has been noticeable in London street urchins. One afternoon recently among those who received unsolicited offers of assistance in Piccadilly alone was a strong man from a music hall, two or three guineas and a policeman. It is even alleged that newsboys are having cards printed to save time and trouble in giving their addresses.



THE OPINIONATED DONKEY.

"O yes!" said the donkey, "I fully agree."

That many will joyfully stay To hark to the lark, but will frown upon me.

Whenever I happen to bray.

They smile as his music descends from a cloud.

That hangs o'er the heathery waste, But though they declare that my voice is too loud, I hold it's a matter of taste.

"Now listen: 'He! Haw!' That's a part of my song, And surely you'll willingly own No lark in the sky is sufficiently strong To equal the volume and tone. His music may ripple, I will not deny, Nor harshly condemn it in haste; But when with my own you compare it—Oh, my! Well, it's purely a matter of taste."

And none could convince him his judgment was wrong.

So great was the donkey's conceit. He brayed at his pleasure the summer day long, And thought that his music was sweet.

A very good donkey he was on the whole, But ran all his value to waste By striving to prove that a musical soul Is purely a matter of taste.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

HOW PETER NAMED HIMSELF.

Percy Morgan's aunt, going to Europe, presented her pet cat to her nephew. Since this aunt had lived just next door, it was not a hard matter to induce her "Peter" to change homes, although at first he winked indifferently at Percy's coaxing, and refused to budge an inch from the top of the post by the veranda steps.

But the night fell cold, and Peter was hungry; so he rose, stretched himself, and walked solemnly over to the next house.

After his hunger was appeased at Percy's eager hands, he was persuaded to sit in front of the open fire in the library and be stroked and petted by his new master. He even deigned to sing a low song in his deep bass voice.

With this he seemed to consider himself completely installed in his new home.

Percy was delighted with his new pet. It was "so nice to have something to play with which was alive!"

One day he suddenly exclaimed, "What a horrid name Peter is for my nice cat! I don't see what did make aunt call him Peter!"

"Rechristen him," suggested papa. Papa was laid up on the sofa for a few days with a sprained ankle, and was, therefore, ready to be useful mentally to any one.

Percy gladly caught at the suggestion. "May I, papa? Do you think he'd learn a new name?"

"Certainly."

Percy sat lost in thought for several minutes, and seemed to be intently watching a stick of wood burn in two and fall apart. "Papa," he finally said, "I can't think of any name nice enough."

Papa had also been thinking. "Suppose we let him choose his own name," he said.

"Oh, how?"

"I'll show you. Bring me a newspaper and the shears."

Then he showed his son how to trim off the margins and cut them into lengths of about six inches.

"Now," said he, taking out his pencil, "we'll write a name on each one. Let me see— and he scribbled busily until every strip was marked. Then he read the list to Percy:

"Jerry, Tony, Ginger, Tom, Grimalph, Tiger, Cato, Plato, Otto, Mustapha, Caesar, Rene."

The boy laughed. "Why, papa, I think some are very queer. What is that Grim-Grim?"

"Grimalph is an old cat."

"But my cat isn't old."

Papa smiled. "No, that's true, dear; but he will be if he lives long enough, and just while he's young you might call him 'Grim' for short."

"All right," and Percy's face was perfectly contented.

"Now, then, tie the cord across the room and then pin the papers upon it as Bridget pins her clothes upon the line. Good! Now stand here by me and far the line so that the papers will flutter, and see if Peter won't try to catch them. The one he succeeds in pulling off will have his name on it."

Percy quickly started them dancing like veritable sprites, and Peter was all attention in a twinkling. He ran along under the line, looking up curiously at each quivering paper.

Back and forth several times he went. He mounted a chair, and putting his head very knowingly on one side, reached out his paw toward an end paper. No; it was too far off. To the other end he ran, where, springing to Percy's shoulder, he attempted to walk from it down the string, but fell to the floor.

"Peter thought he could walk a tight rope without any practice, didn't he?" said papa. But Percy was laughing too hard to reply, or even to wonder what a tight rope was.

There was an ottoman on the floor with a fur rug thrown over it. Peter went over to it and threw himself upon it, but still closely watched the tantalizing papers. Finally he fixed his eyes brightly on one, while his tail thrashed back into the fur and twitched excitedly, sometimes only the tip, and sometimes with a quiver that ran its whole length. Suddenly his claws gripped the edge of the ottoman, his eyes dilated, and with a mighty spring he brought down a paper. Percy fairly shrieked with delight. In fact, he was so excited that he forgot all about the name.

"Run and get the paper!" cried papa. "He'll tear it up, and then you'll never know what his name is."

Percy quickly secured the precious paper then, while the cat was tossing wildly about the room. He slowly spelled out the name thereon. "O papa, he's called himself Caesar! That's like a king, isn't it?"

"Yes; and the old Caesars were great conquerors, so it is a very fitting name for such a conquering hero as your cat has proved himself to be."—Youth's Companion.

A TAME WILDCAT.

One of the principal attractions of a show once given by the Cat Club in Chicago was the "tame wildcat." The animal had been caught in the forests of Minnesota or Wisconsin when a little kitten, and, having fallen into good hands, had grown up to be a gentle, affectionate creature, fond of being petted, and giving no evidence of its original wildness except in its pointed ears and its size, which was about that of four ordinary cats.

An interested visitor, after having reached a finger through the wires of the wildcat's cage and stroked the animal's forehead, strolled along, and presently repeated the performance at the cage of a particularly handsome Angora, receiving a savage scratch as he did so.

"Wow! ow!" he exclaimed, wrapping his handkerchief hastily round his torn finger. "A tame wildcat isn't half as dangerous as a wild tame cat!"

INFANT CORONATIONS.

The price of a good place at the coronation of Edward I was a "Q," a coin equivalent to half a farthing. At the time Edward II was crowned the price was a farthing; at Edward III's coronation a halfpenny was the popular price for a good seat to view the procession. Prices went steadily upward, a penny being the price at the next coronation; then twopenny. At the time of Henry VIII it was a groat; at the time of Queen Elizabeth, a tester, or sixpence, was paid by the spectators. Finally a shilling was the price at the time of James I and Charles I, and half a crown at the next two coronations. Then the price was a crown; finally at George II's a few wild extravaganzas gave a half guinea each. Large sums were given for the first time when George III was crowned, 100 guineas being paid. At Queen Victoria's coronation seats sold at prices ranging from 10 and 30 shillings to 2 guineas each.

Among curious advertisements which appeared in the public prints of 1761 relative to the coronation of George III is the following: "To be let, for the coronation, a whole house in New Palace yard, which has a full view of the champion of the procession, with beds in it, and all other conveniences; to bring their own servants for their attendance."

An instance of infant coronation was that of Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England, who was asked in marriage at the age of 7 by Henry V, Emperor of Germany, a monarch old enough to be her father. When a year older she went to Germany. The ceremonies of the betrothal took place at once, followed soon after by her coronation at Mayence, the Archbishop of Treves "reverently" holding the child in his arms, while the Archbishop of Cologne placed upon her brow the imperial diadem of the Caesars.

Another instance of infant coronation is that of James V of Scotland, who, on the death of his father at Flodden Field, was crowned. It was called the "mourning" coronation, for on the crown being held over the baby brow of the royal infant—he was one and a half years old—most of the company burst into tears.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A FLOATING POSTOFFICE.

A small, yacht-like white steamer dances over the swells of the Detroit River to meet and exchange messages and salutes with every one of the passing ships—a little midge servant to this enormous commerce. Without this tiny steamer, the lake commerce would be as helpless as we of the cities and towns ashore would be without the postman and the post-office.

The tremendous advance in shipping facilities on the Great Lakes in recent years has been due to tireless American enterprise, fostered by generous appropriations by the Government in aids to navigation; so when the need of this little messenger presented itself, the Washington authorities were not slow in making the experiment leading to its adoption.

This method of handling United States mail is the only one of its kind in existence, and the idea of a floating postoffice that successfully delivers and receives mail to and from ships at full speed is only another illustration of the wonders and far-reaching benefits of our wide-awake postal system.

The books of the United States Treasury Department at Washington now contain the names of nearly four thousand ships that constitute this Great Lakes marine. The fresh-water sailors to whom this fleet is intrusted would, in numbers, make the population of a large city. They are, therefore, fairly entitled to some means of communication with their homes and families in the States bordering the lakes, and with friends far away, and the little white steamer performs this service as perfectly as can be desired.

Before the establishment of this delivery it was difficult to send letters to any one aboard ship, although Niagara's wall confined the movement of vessels to the Great Lakes, and their voyages back and forth were past the shores of eight States, with a population of twenty-six millions, and their ports of call included six cities of over one hundred thousand population each. This may seem strange, but it is easily explained by the fact that the greater number of lake steamers "run wild"—that is, they depend on their owners and agents making profitable charters for them from trip to trip.—St. Nicholas.

Smith's Search for the Pacific.

Capt. John Smith was an adventurous sort of a fellow, and in the summer of 1669 planned another expedition to search for the Pacific. He sailed as before by way of Chesapeake Bay, exploring far up the Potomac. He did not reach the Pacific, but he covered a distance of 3,000 miles and made a map of his explorations, which to this day is remarkable for its accuracy.

Conversational Folly.

Don't undervalue the economy of reservation; to give your entire mental fabric in one talk is folly.—Philadelphia Record.

ODDITY OF THE BOOK TRADE.

EXTENT OF THE BUSINESS DONE IN EXCHANGING VOLUMES.

Books For Imprecious Readers—Benefit Deriver by the Readers and by the Shopkeepers Also—The "Buyer" Occupies Unique Position.

One of the peculiar features of the modern second-hand bookstore is its "exchange" department. In fact, the exchanging of books has developed to such notable proportions in the last decade that it is now one of the recognized branches of the trade as well as a source of considerable profit to the "old bookmen," who invariably get ahead in the negotiations.

That it must pay is evident from the fact that many of the booksellers advertise constantly in the magazines and literary papers. It is also a boon for the indigent student or impetuous literature who cannot afford to buy new books and has no time to go to the library. One of the booksellers interviewed mentioned a case:

"One young fellow, evidently a literary man," he said, "comes in here regularly every week with a trunkful of books, which he doesn't wish to sell. Oh, no! But only to exchange. This has been going on for over a year, and I guess that by this time he must have read every volume in the house."

"I so informed him the other day, and he seemed a little perplexed for a moment. Then a light came to him and he cried, 'Well, you remember that set of Thackeray I exchanged here some time ago—have you got that yet? Yes? Good; let me have it.' And, bless me, if he didn't carry home his own old books."

Where the bookseller's profit comes in is easily enough explained. Supposing, for instance, a person brings here a set of Balzac, in reasonably fair condition and bearing the imprint of a well-known publishing house, which he desires to exchange for other books.

Now, a set of Balzac is worth at this time \$10, and can be easily disposed of at that price by any bookseller, although he himself would not pay more than \$3 for it. This makes a clear profit of \$7, or 233 1/3 per cent.

Making these figures his basis of calculation, the bookseller will give the other \$10 worth of books for the Balzac set, and the man or woman will go home chuckling at his or her bargain. But, as a matter of fact since the \$10 books only cost the bookseller \$3, his profits on a deal which only involved a few minutes' consideration was just \$7, which the layman will admit is not so bad.

Some of the larger second-hand book stores in New York, with an eye toward this particular branch of the trade and the purchase of old books, employ what is known in the vernacular of the business as a "buyer," a man whose position bears a vague resemblance to that of a publisher's "reader," with this vital difference, however, that whereas the reader passes upon the merit of the raw material—the manuscripts—the buyer pronounces judgment upon the finished product—the book.

In other words, people desiring to dispose of rare and valuable antique volumes or any ephemeral new novel, and who go to a bookstore with the idea of converting their wares into coins of the republic, are referred to the buyer, who examines the offerings, and, if acceptable, names a price.

And right here it may as well be said that once a price is offered no haggling and pleading, he the seller ever so persuasive, will raise the bid one farthing. It is either "Take what we offer, or go to some one else." The owner, if he be a wise man (or woman), will choose the former alternative; for, in some manner inconceivable and mysterious—to the layman, at least—there seems to exist a sort of "mental telepathy service" between the different stores, and the bid of the second buyer is likely to come so close to that of the first that the difference would not pay car fare. One well-known buyer said:

"The position of a buyer is a most exacting one. It demands a thorough admixture of those two seemingly incompatible attributes, the literary and the commercial instincts, as well as an expert knowledge of books, an exceptionally clear memory and the finely cultivated taste of a connoisseur-bibliophile."

Yet despite all these necessary qualifications, it is not a very remunerative profession. The salaries range between \$12 and \$35 a week. One young chap—a college graduate who failed in the newspaper business, actually gets \$40 a week, but then, he is considered both by his employer and his conferees as a wonder. He knows the history of every book printed since Adam.—New York Post.

Tied the Wrong Shoestring.

A handsomely dressed lady, riding recently in a crowded Amsterdam avenue car, was fortunate enough to have a seat, but when nearing her destination she noticed that the lacing of her Oxford tie was unfastened. It was the work of a moment, but a very warm and trying moment, to stoop down and knot it securely. When this was accomplished, her hat and veil readjusted, and her gloves once more carefully put on, it was time to signal the conductor. She did, and after two vain attempts to rise looked around indignantly, to find the cause of her retarded movements. She came face to face with a very irate gentleman, who had been sitting next to her.

"Madame—Madame—where are you trying to take me?" he demanded.

"—you!" she stammered.

"Yes—look there!" He pointed to the floor, and in an instant she had grasped the situation. Ly mistake in groping she had found the lacing of his shoe, which she had taken for the other end of her own, and had fastened them so carefully together that it took the gentleman quite five minutes to effect a release, under the amused glances of the other occupants of the car, which had traveled twice that number of blocks before the lady was ready to give another signal.—New York Times.

The main wheel of a watch makes 1,440 revolutions a year, the central wheel 8,760, the third wheel 70,800, the fourth 525,600, and the scape-wheel 4,731,860.

BUTTONS FROM CLAM-SHELLS.

Rapid Development of an Industry Which Originated in Germany.

The development of technical and industrial schools in Germany has increased not only the domain of Emperor William, but has enriched all other civilized nations. One of the first matters taken up and studied scientifically by these institutions was the making of buttons and other useful and ornamental articles from mother-of-pearl. It was soon found that the opalescent layers of the oyster-shell were not the sole available material; as had long been believed by the trade, and that clams, mussels, and other bivalves, not to speak of many conches, were of nearly, if not quite, equal value. The first result of these examinations was the prompt utilization of oyster shells, and a consequent reduction in the price of oyster, mother-of-pearl, and of buttons made from that substance.

The new industry prospered, and finally crossed the Atlantic. Here it has taken a firm foothold and is growing rapidly. The largest portion of the work is now done in the Central States, while small concerns may be found all the way from Massachusetts to Virginia. Thus far the best clam discovered is the pearl clam of the Mississippi and the other rivers of that region. The sea clams are useful, but the inner linings are not so lustrous nor iridescent. The deep sea clam, with its rich indigo color, makes a showy and rather popular button. The soft clam, or Rhode Island clam, has often a beautiful play of color upon its inner surface, but is usually too thin and fragile.

The treatment is about the same in all cases. The clams must be gathered so as not to injure the shell. They are washed and then boiled with a small amount of alkali, either washing soda or lime being added to remove any grease or dirt held by grease. The meat is extracted, and is utilized for food purposes. Where no alkali has been employed, the flesh is well adapted for stews, chowders, or for making clam broths. Where alkali has been employed the bodies are rinsed in hot water and fed to pigs, ducks, and chickens. They are said to improve the flavor of the duck, and to make the domestic bird taste very much like an inferior mallard. The shells are then cut by an expert and sawed into blanks. These blanks are sorted, steamed, cut down by machinery, shaped, drilled, and polished.

WALL STREET JARGON.

To the Uninitiated It Might as Well Be Greek.

Every trade or business has its technical terms, most of which are absolutely unintelligible to the outsider, but it is safe to say that speculative Wall Street possesses a jargon that is unrivaled. To the uninitiated it might as well be Greek, and the man or woman of inquiring mind who tries to find out the connection between the term and that which it represents will have a very interesting time, if not very much satisfaction in the matter of results. Of course, nearly every one knows what "bulls" and "bears" are, and those who have taken a "dive" in the market know what is meant by "margin." Still, when they hear that some one whom they know is a "scalper," or that he had something to do with certain "wash sales," or that he had "sold short," and was "squeezed" and had "to cover" at a heavy loss, it might not be so plain to them. If they had ever had any experience with the seductive game of faro, they would, of course, understand, if they heard that their friend had been "whipsawed." If their incursion into the market was limited to buying or selling stocks through their broker on "Change, they might hesitate if asked to pay a "put" or a "call," and would undoubtedly refuse to have anything to do with a "spread."

They would be mystified if their broker told them that he had executed a "squeeze" agreement; and while having a general idea of what he meant, could scarcely be expected to act intelligently if he told them in confidence that he expected a sharp "break" in the market or calmly predicted a strong "bulge." But their lack of knowledge would again save them uneasiness, if they heard it whispered that some breezy westerner had effected a "corner," and they could not be supposed to be affected by the feverish anxiety which such a report would cause, even if they were "short" of the stock "cornered." Their acquaintance with the various stocks might be sufficient to enable them to trade intelligently, but it is doubtful if they would readily understand just what value a tip would have which told them to keep their eye on the "grangers" the "coolers" or the "traction" stocks. They would undoubtedly make a guess at what the "Goulds" and "Industrials" meant. Unless they had experienced the pleasure of paying an assessment on a reorganization, they might look forward expectantly to receiving an "Irish dividend" on some of their holdings. Assuming that at last they had mastered these and the scores of other terms that go to make up Wall Street's jargon, their education and their troubles would be incomplete until they attempted to master the calligraphic signs on the ticker tape, that tell how the financial pulse is beating.

Pan-American Stamps Returned.

It is said that the redemption division of the National Postoffice at Washington is nearly swamped by the return of the left-over Pan-American postage stamps since November 1st. Some 10,000 packages have been received. All records are broken as far back as Chief Scott can recollect—Baltimore American.

The most exasperating person in the world is the one who gives you the feeling that you would like to get behind and push him.

A race horse traveling full speed clears twenty feet at a stride, an ostrich thirty feet.

The amount of French capital invested in China exceeds \$100,000,000.